THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 15. SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JULY 22ND, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have re-established ourselves from the 1st instant, as *Merchants and Commission Agents* at this port, under the name and style of Dow & Co.

JAMES DOW.
JAMES H. WRIGHT.
WM. S. MACLEAN.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1867.

WE have opened a branch of our business at Hankow, under the name and style of Dow, AITKEN & Co, in which Mr. JAMES AITKEN is a partner.

DOW & Co.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1867.

NOTICE.—The business conducted by me at this port is now transferred to Messrs. Dow & Co.

JAMES H. WRIGHT.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1867. 15au 206

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. JOHN POGG TWOMBLY, from Shanghai, *our business* will be left in charge of Mr. HOWARD TWOMBLY, a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. SILAS D. WEBB, who is authorized to sign our Firm Name.

H. FOGG & Co

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. JAMES HENRY CRUTCHETT is a Partner in our *Store Department*, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. HARRY ALANZO HOLCOMB is a Partner in our *Auction and Commission Department*, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf 4019 Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 466 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

INSURANCES.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,
Hong Name, 遠來 *Yuén-Laé.*

30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf. 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

No. 1 of Vol. 2 of the SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE

will be published on 6th July.

SUBSCRIPTION:—Tls. 12 per annum, Tls 6.50 per half year, or Tls. 3.50 per quarter, *payable in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS:—First insertion, Tls. 1 per 10 lines, and 10 cents for every additional line; subsequent insertions half the above rate.

30jy 62 Shanghai, July 2nd, 1867.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.
JUDSON'S
VICTORIA VIOLET,
AND
VICTORIA ROSE.
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A PEACOCK."
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.
2 oz. „ 1s. 6d. „

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

21dc-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solutions a the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup.

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21dc-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.
Tablets 6d each.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET
GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.
Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

23au 1867 2315

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS'
Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 1868 2044

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

o-a-f 400 11au 11ht August, 1866.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London,* E.C.

21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office at this port, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

1f 207 Shanghai, 10th July, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY, is prepared to forward COALS from these MINES, to Order, to any Port:

T. G. SAWKINS,
Ship and Mercantile General Agency,
Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

17oc 208 18th July, 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES.

England..(tel.)..	June 26	Hankow,.....	July 18
Hongkong,.....	July 18	Nagasaki,.....	„ 12
Tientsin,.....	„ 17	Yokohama,.....	„ 16

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,..... April 28 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 23 } June 10th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″ ″	°
July 13 L.W.	4.47	14.01	S.S.E.	2	r	29.84	77
„ 13 H.W.	9.47	19.00	Z	1	r	29.73	80
„ 13 L.W.	5.28	13.05	S W by S	2	r	29.64	72
„ 14 L.W.	5.43	13.00	W. N. W	2	r	29.74	74
„ 14 H.W.	10.36	19.05	Z	0	r	29.80	76
„ 14 L.W.	6.24	13.04	S. by E.	5	r	29.79	72
„ 15 L.W.	7.22	13.00	„	2	r	29.90	75
„ 15 H.W.	11.44	19.07	N. N. W.	1	r	29.91	78
„ 16 L.W.	8.04	13.00	N. N. E.	2	r	29.95	74
„ 16 H.W.	0.04	20.03	E. N. E.	5	r	29.94	75
„ 17 L.W.	8.53	12.09	N. N. W.	2	c	29.95	77
„ 17 H.W.	0.37	20.02	„	2	b	29.94	79
„ 18 L.W.	9.22	12.02	E. by S.	2	c	29.97	84
„ 18 H.W.	1.08	21.04	East	3	b	29.94	81
„ 19 L.W.	9.54	11.11	S. S. W.	1	b	29.85	89
„ 19 H.W.	1.42	20.04	E. by N.	3	r	29.82	87

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Ying-tze-fei" from Tientsin—Messrs. Warden and Young.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "*Aden*," with mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Tuesday, (To-morrow) the 23rd instant.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867.

THE English mail of May 27th arrived on 8th Inst., with telegrams to the 14th June; that of June 10th arrived this morning per *Malacca*, with telegrams to the 26th inst; but dates to the 25th had previously been received viâ Kiachta.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight; *Dunmail* from London, *Tilania* from Glasgow, (via Rio) *Pegasus*, *Meteor* and *Homer* from New York, *Thos. Brown* from Newcastle, *Shelburne* from Sydney, *John and Pauline* from Newcastle N.S.W. The departures are *Coulnakyle*, *Peter Denny*, *Mary Whitridge* and *Lenox Castle*, all for London.

WHILE the Taeping rebellion was in progress, and foreign assistance needed for its suppression, the Chinese were ready to purchase it at any price. Small steamers were allowed to ply to the silk districts, the prohibition to export beancake in foreign vessels from Chefoo and Newchwang was removed, and we believe a large slice of territory in this province might have been acquired, by the successful officer to whose efforts the restoration of Imperial power was mainly due. It is creditable to Chinese intelligence that, though succumbing thus readily to necessity, they have since been able to shake free from the debt of obligation incurred. Inland navigation has been forbidden; it is hardly too much to say that the persevering remonstrance of a single firm alone prevented the extinction of the bean trade—it is almost amusing to think what reply would now be given to an application for cession of territory. And we have had quite sufficient experience in China to know that this rule of ceding nothing that is not firmly insisted on, is the guiding principle of action. It would be interesting to know whether foreign diplomatists are going to approach the negociations for a revision of the treaty, with a clear conception of this fact, and of the obligation it imposes on them; or whether they are prepared to acquiesce, as in the case of inland steamers, in every view the Chinese urge—even to withdrawal from the Yang-tze.

The point is especially worthy of notice, because there exists in the empire, at the present time, a very wide spread political uneasiness. And a Government conscious of internal weakness will not readily incur ill-will from without. A conviction that the present dynasty is approaching its close, exists in the minds of Chinese as well as foreigners; and a knowledge of this disaffection will predispose officials, both in the capital and provinces, to acquiesce in foreign demands. Foreigners residing in the courtly atmosphere of Pekin, where the proverbially "long ears" of the Emperor and his ministers might overhear unwise speeches, are less likely to detect this feeling than others resident in the provinces. Literati and officials safely removed from the Imperial grasp, are more free in their admissions. Conversations have been quoted to us in which intelligent officials, when asked what point the Chinese were likely to urge at the revision of the treaty, admitted this prevailing uneasiness as a probable reason why little energy would be thrown into the negociations. And another, more frank, admitted openly to a foreign official that they had more important business on hand; they had first to change their Emperor. If such be the spirit in the provinces, a reflection of it must overshadow Pekin. And in the uneasiness such a spirit must engender at the capital, as well as in the provinces, lies our opportunity. An incident is related of our early intercourse in Foochow, strongly illustrative of the value of decision in intercourse with the Chinese. The English Consul was allotted uncomfortable quarters in an ineligible situation. He remonstrated, but was met by the assurance that nothing better could be done for him. Being an energetic man, however, he determined to look out for himself, and one day discovered a half occupied temple on a hill within the walls, which he at once intimated his wish to occupy. The authorities replied that it was quite out of the question. He could not be admitted within the city walls, nor could the hill in question be used for private residence. Finding negociation useless, the Consul determined to take the matter into his hands. Summoning a force of marines from one of the vessels lying in harbour, as a guard, he one morning despatched his goods, mounted his sedan and started for the city. His embarassment may be conceived when, looking up through the trees he saw the temple alive with Chinese officials, attendants, and soldiers, moving about in evident excitement, which increased as he approached, and from which he naturally inferred determined opposition. Just as he entered, on the contrary, a bevy of officials sallied forth and welcomed him to his new residence, while in the main hall he found a repast prepared for his refreshment. The culminating point was put to the scene, by mandarin remarking what a superior place this was to his old quarters, and asking why in the world "he had stayed so long in so inconvenient and disagreeable a place"? We commend this story to the attention of Foreign Ministers, when setting about the revision of the Tientsin treaty. What the Chinese see we are determined to have, they are tolerably certain to grant. What we dally over, they will be equally certain to refuse. And we may act on this principle with a clear conscience, relying,—as we remarked before in reference to the same subject—that we are doing good to the Chinese people, by introducing among them the appliances that have contributed to the wealth and enlightenment of Europe, and the intelligence and the civilisation which have enabled us to discover these appliances.

Summary of News.

As only three days have elapsed since our issue for the French mail, our record of local news is meagre. We have, however, much interesting intelligence regarding the progress of the Nienfei campaign, which will found in our outport correspondence.

A scheme is on foot for the formation of a Rifle Company in Shanghai. In view of the present disorganized state of the Volunteer Corps and the improbability of its being revived as an efficient military body until circumstances occur to demand its activity, it has been determined by the Commandant and Officers of the Corps to call in all the arms and collect no further subscriptions, with the exception of those in arrear; in fact, without actual disbandment, to allow the Corps to sink into a state of dormancy and to remain so until its services are again required. This course is deemed more desirable than utter dissolution, as it preserves the means of resuscitation at any future time, to a very great extent. But, in order to obtain ways and means for keeping the arms and other property of the Corps in good condition, and at the same prevent all interest from being lost to the movement, it is proposed to form an association for the promotion of Rifle shooting; and it is thought that most of the members of the S. V. C. as well as many other gentlemen, will readily devote a little time and attention to the acquirement of skill in so useful an art, when it can be done without all the dry detail and fatiguing drill which must necessarily be gone through under any military system. It is with sincere regret that we notice the decline of the Volunteer Corps; but all must have lately seen that its fate was inevitable. We believe the officers have done all in their power to keep up the movement in its integrity, but the main source of interest—the necessity for the force, has long since disappeared. We are convinced however that, should emergency again arise, Volunteers will not be wanting.

A scheme is also being got up for a Swimming Bath at Shanghai. The promoters purpose to roof in the New Dock,—which has been long useless for receiving ships, owing to its state of disrepair—and has been kindly placed at their disposal by Captain Roberts. The Dock is admirably adapted for the purpose, being 300 feet long by 50 broad with 18 feet depth of water; about 100 feet would be made shallow for the accommodation of non-swimmers. The water can always be kept perfectly fresh and clear. The only outlay will be Tls. 1,000 for roofing in the dock with mats and thatch, which amount it is proposed to raise by an entrance fee of Tls. 10 from each member, the annual subscription not to exceed $3—the bath will be ready for use within a week after the money has been subscribed.

Our TIENTSIN correspondent, writing under date of the 12th inst., says the appearance of rebels or banditti at the city of Wan-gan (?) about 300 *le* from Tientsin, has created a demand for silver which caused rates to rise to 1,630 copper *cash* for the tael. The drought still continues, and the mandarins are daily praying for rain. There are as yet no signs of it, and the heat continues very oppressive. The Emperor has issued an edict instructing the provincial authorities to take means for relieving the distress of the inhabitants.

Letters from CHINKIANG and CHEFOO correspondents, giving interesting particulars, regarding Li-hung-chang's campaign against the Nienfei, will be found under those respective headings. It seems that Li has succeeded in outflanking his opponents and driving them to the Shantung promontory, where he holds them imprisoned between his army and the sea.

The excitement to which Messrs. Mackellar, Gordon's failure has given rise, in HANKOW, may be inferred from the following facts communicated by a correspondent. After one of the abortive actions brought by the Chinese teamen—in the hope of recovering their losses by Mackellar Gordon, from foreign firms which had bought through them—had terminated by the Consul saying there was no ground of action, the defendant moved towards the door. But the Chinese clustered round him, calling out that they wanted him detained, and one of their number closed the door. The Consul rose, strode towards the door and opened it, when the same Chinaman who had closed it, pushed him; but received a very scientific facer which sent him staggering backwards. No further hostile demonstrations were made, but the constable was called, and he turned all the Chinamen off the premises and closed the gate. There were only three foreigners in Court at the time, including the Consul.

In a former issue, we mentioned the wreck of the *Taiwan*, in the mouth of the Min, as she was leaving Foochow with a cargo of tea for London. After the wreck had been sold and handed over to her purchasers, the English gunboat which had previously been stationed to protect her from wreckers was withdrawn; and a pilot named Smith took charge. Almost immediately after its departure, the wreck was surrounded by Chinese who attempted to take possession. Smith fired his revolver to intimidate them, when, the *Advertiser* continues—

One man was killed, and his exasperated comrades immediately revenged themselves by capturing Mr. Smith, and taking him on shore. His position was evidently a most critical one, and might have resulted fatally, had not prompt measures been taken for his release. We are informed that a ransom of a few hundred dollars had to be paid before the enraged Chinese would yield up their prisoner.

In the meantime, the pirates went to work and effectually stripped the *Taiwan* of every article of value they could get at. The ship *Pak-wan* bound from Foochow with a cargo of tea to London, has met with an accident while being towed out of harbour. To avoid several wood junks which were lying at anchor, she kept too much to one side of the river, got into the *chow-chow* water, and had to let go an anchor. In swinging to the tide she struck on a rock, and had to be towed back to Foochow leaking badly. She will have go into dock and discharge cargo.

We extract an interesting article from the *Australasian*, regarding a scheme for opening up NEW GUINEA to foreign commerce. Apart from the luxuriant fertility of the soil, it is inferred, from the ornaments worn by natives, that the island has sources of wealth in gold and ivory. Little or nothing, however, is as yet known of the interior, the hostility and retiring nature of the inhabitants having closed it to adventurers.

An attempt has been made on the life of M. Van Polsbroek, the Dutch Minister, at YOKOHAMA. A Japanese fired at him with a pistol, but fortunately missed him.

The *Japan Times* asserts that a serious political imbroglio has just been cleared up at OSAKA. The Tycoon was intercepted, on his way to Yeddo, by the allied forces of four Daimios, Satsuma's being amongst them, and obliged to return to Osaka. Negociations were entered into which resulted in an agreement to meet at Miako and settle terms of peace under the ratification of the new Mikado. Those have now been arranged. The Tycoon's Government abandons all claims for the punishment of Chosiu, who only gives Kokura back to its former possessors. It will be remembered that he took this town during the Civil war. But a further element of danger exists in the determination of the Daimios to share in the advantages of foreign trade, and in the apparent unwillingness of the Tycoon to yield to their wishes.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Editorial Selections.

BEANCAKE MANUFACTURE.

AN experiment is about to be made in the north of China, the progress of which will be watched with great interest. A Newchwang firm has conceived the project of establishing at that port machinery for crushing beans, and making the cake and oil which forms so important a staple of local trade. The business is not, we believe, spread over the country as in this province—where two or three little mills may be seen working in every village. It is confined principally to the town of Ying-tze; so the new scheme does, at least, not involve the difficulty of attracting contributions from a hundred different points. The business is on the spot, ready to hand; and the machinery has only to supersede the native mills. But herein lies the difficulty of the undertaking—a difficulty of which the gravity cannot be over-rated, and which will, we fear, be at first well-nigh insurmountable.

A similar experiment was tried, some years ago, in Hongkong, but resulted in complete failure, through native combination against it. A slight spurt at the commencement led to the conception of gorgeous hopes. Good oil was manufactured, and profitably disposed of. But as soon as the importance of the innovation was appreciated by the Chinese, hitches of every kind began to arise. The machinery was good, and in San Francisco, where it was purchased, had worked well; yet it was always getting out of order. Precisely as in the case of beans imported here in foreign vessels, the oil could not be sold. There was no more rational objection to oil turned out of a foreign mill, than to cake imported in a foreign ship. But influence was successfully exerted to bring about the rejection of both. Another experiment in machinery, once tried in Shanghai, had a very similar result. An adverse combination was got up, and the enterprise had to be abandoned. The washermen, here, established such a terrorism that the Steam Washing Company could get no workmen. So, in Hongkong, the Chinese mill owners in the neighborhood exerted their influence to impede the manufacture, and to stop the sale of the production in which they had so deep a stake.

A like opposition to the new experiment will, we fear, be met in Newchwang. It was once thought that the Chinese might be induced to bring their beans to the new mill for pressure, as in England, corn is brought to the country mill to be ground. But in face of the opposition offered everywhere to foreign intercourse and foreign innovation, little prospect exists of this hope being realised. A people so wedded to custom as the Chinese, will be long before they abandon the plan on which their beans have always been converted into oil and cake, and which their ancestors have hallowed, from time immemorial, by their sanction. The same depôts will still receive the same farm produce, and to the same mills will it be consigned for abrasion, so far as the Chinese themselves are concerned. The chief hope lies in purchase of beans by the foreign mill-owner, and the shipment, south, of the oil and cake on his own speculation. Fortunate will he be, then, if he does not find the same opposition which ruined the earlier experiment, in Hongkong.

With all their readiness to adapt mechanical contrivances, the Chinese seem to dread the higher appliances of European science, as tending to subvert and ruin their own slow process of labour. And when we remember the opposition shown to the introduction of machinery in England, this is not surprising. We must remember too that, whereas in our own case the power of Government and the influence of intellect was enlisted in favour of the innovation,—in China, Government, literati, populace, all, are in determined opposition. A consideration of these facts shows how great difficulties await the scheme to which we refer. No one will be more rejoiced than ourselves, if we have overrated them. As a first effort to apply machinery, in China, to an essentially Chinese manufacture, the scheme must attract great interest, and command a universal wish for its success.

FOREIGN TRADE WITH THE EAST.

In the first days of intercourse with new countries, ignorance exists on both sides, as to the value of commodities interchanged. In China and Japan, for example, the natives did not know the real value of our soft goods, neither did we know the prime cost of their silk and tea. A little wildness therefore exists in the prices asked; one party to a transaction trying how much the other will give, while the other endeavours to avoid overcharge. After a time, a clearer knowledge is arrived at; but it seems to be a peculiar feature that, whereas the natives sink their price to the actual value of imports, knowledge on our part of the value of their produce does not seem at all to affect the prices we pay them. On the contrary, far more is given for tea and silk now than when we first came to China, although we may assume that foreign demand has greatly stimulated production. We quite failed, however, to keep up the price of Shirtings one day after the close of the American war had caused a fall in their value at home; and, gradually as their value has sunk there, it has ebbed in the East. It is generally admitted that native combination is the force that gains this victory over foreign competition. Chinese agree that they won't buy above a certain rate, whereas we will sell. They combine not to sell below a fixed price, whereas we compete to buy. Admitting the mistake, of allowing them thus to rule trade, we still decline to adopt the obvious remedy of opposing them on their own ground; and leave them jubilant. A feeble attempt at combination to resist long dated bankers orders, recently made at Hankow, failed lamentably. And a proposal made this year at Foochow, by which the Chinese might have been brought to our feet, was equally rejected. It was suggested that one man should be deputed to purchase for the community; and the Chinese would thus have found their own principle brought into play against them with a vengeance. As was well remarked in a recent article by a southern contemporary, capital will keep, whereas tea, in a double sense, will not. The Growers both want their money, and have acquired a habit of sending tea to the market in a half-fired state. The delay of a few weeks, while they were trying to raise the rate, would possibly disclose some of those imperfections which have lately become apparent only on arrival in the Home market. The purchaser declining to buy save at the price he fixed, would have represented a far more powerful combination than that of a number of sellers, agreed on keeping up the price against competing buyers. But the project failed, and the Chinamen triumphed, as usual; disposing in Foochow, for Tls. 26 and Tls. 30, of teas bought, we are told, at Tls. 6 and Tls. 10, from the grower. Of course, the wide margin between these rates does not represent all profit. The cost of packing, carriage, and transit squeezes, has to be added to the figures first named. But even after the addition, an enormous profit must remain to the middleman, with whom the foreign merchant deals.

The prices paid for steamers by the Government and daimios of Japan, afford a singular instance of prolonged ignorance of value. In some cases, although the rate may have been high, excellent vessels were sold them; but in others they have paid, for worn-out hulks, prices which would have been exorbitant for new vessels of the same class. A little paint sufficed to convert the most wretched tub into a spick and span new gunboat, expressly built for the Japanese market. The proverbial straws, however, appear to indicate that the days of these splendid bargains are drawing to a close; that the Japanese magnates are finding out how excessive have been the prices paid in many cases for their toys, and are visiting their wrath on the officers who conducted the negociations. The Prince of Kiushiu, for instance, having bought the *Coromandel* for $119,500, has lately discovered, by means of a survey, that her actual value is less than one-tenth of that sum. Since he bought her last year she has not, we believe, left Nagasaki; and it is not surprising that he should be disgusted with the transaction. He has, however, signed a contract to pay the purchase money in October next, and can hardly evade it. But in the case of the *Nepaul*, he is, we believe, less tightly bound; and having discovered that she was sold by the P. & O. Company for £20,000 has, we learn, imprisoned the officers who were concerned in re-purchasing her for $167,500. He has not the same ground of complaint in this case as in the other—that he has bought a worn-out steamer; but having discovered the price at which her original owners sold, he complains of the vast surplus on the re-sale. With these individual cases, however, we have little to do. We only cite them as supporting our premiss that the Japanese are beginning to look more closely into the value of steamers they purchase.

THE MIXED COURT.

THE Mixed Court has certainly passed through a severe ordeal during the last fortnight. Its friends have apologised for the weakness of its constitution, and its foes have demanded its destruction; and yet very little has been said with regard to the true condition of the institution. It is evident from an article in our contemporary on July 16, that he, speaking as the organ of his clique, expected to see a full-grown and perfect institution started in our midst, which would at once give us a remedy for all our commercial grievances against the natives, and suddenly reveal to the Chinese some miraculous code which they would seize upon as a kind of revelation, and at once accept. Unfortunately, some of us know that every human institution is a thing of growth. Perfect men are not born,—they must be raised from children; and even the *Recorder* might take a lesson from the trees on the bund, which although they may become as the proverbial mustard tree, a shelter for all the sparrows which at present roost in the Consulate willows, were at first but feeble saplings, brought from the nursery, and planted out in hope.

The *Recorder* is in error when it advances that the primary object of the establishment of the Mixed Court "was undoubtedly that of relieving the Consular authorities of the constant necessity of entering into correspondence with the native officials, in cases where foreigners had claims against the Chinese." It was nothing of the kind. The great object was to bring the plaintiff face to face with the defendant; then and there to substantiate any claim he may have against him. That one object attained, a very great advance was undoubtedly made. The parties in the suit have it in their power to make their plaint and defence before a Chinese officer, and it is from the evidence so afforded that the ultimate decision on the merits of the case should be given. And if the result is so far unsatisfactory as we are called on to believe, surely it is scarcely to be wondered at. We certainly never knew a time when disputes between foreigners and Chinese were settled in a satisfactory manner, even "when by means of the Consul's influence substantial justice was obtained from the Chinese officials." We all remember, at least those who have lived long enough in China to have had such affairs on hand do, that the general result of an appeal from the Consul to the justice of the Chinese officials, was the vacillation, the delays, the circumlocution of which our contemporary accuses the Mixed Court. Nay even now we would refer to the records of the various minor Consulates to discover in what way substantial justice has been administered by the Chinese officials on the appeal of the English Consul. In almost every important case, an ultimate appeal has to be made to Peking; and if any justice is eventually accorded, it is more owing to the fact that the Tsung-le Yamen orders it, than from any influence the Consul has with the Taotai to secure it.

The complainants against the Mixed Court want a Code to be established, by which all cases are to be tried. Well and good; but whence are we to obtain such a Code? If from England, we are not prepared to give it, from the simple fact that in reality we have no such article. The Royal Commission for forming a digest of the Laws of England, came recently to this conclusion:—"The Law of England contains three elements—the common law, derived from remote customs and traditions; the statute law, which emanates directly from the legislature; and the judge-made or case law, which has grown with the necessities of society, and is to be found in the reports of some hundred thousand decisions." Of these, the Commission say that "the common law is fragmentary and unmethodical, that the statute law is buried in a mass of obsolete and abrogated enactments, and that the case law is only to be extracted, often with infinite pains and doubt, from no less than thirteen hundred volumes of reports, full of conflict, void of system, and only to be described as a great chaos of judicial legislation."

Reference has been made to Turkey, and the way in which the Government of the Porte has accepted the code Napoleon. This code might possibly meet the wants of China, and we should be glad enough to see it accepted; but until the political position of China assimilates to that of Turkey, the Chinese will not accept it. When China has daily to beg our assistance, as the Turks have to do, then we can cram even the code Napoleon down their throats; but the Chinese don't beg it, and the day is probably far distant when they, of their proper free will and grace, will condescend to study and accept any code of laws, which after all must be antagonistic to their own ideas, and from which at present they can see no advantage except to the foreigner.

The *Recorder* says that an appeal exists from the Mixed Court to the Taotai and Consul in conclave, but that such appeal is somehow or other settled before the Court sits; "that the judgment only is read out cut and dried, having been previously arranged by a little amicable negociation between Consul and Taotai." This sneer is feeble; the little amicable negociation referred to being simply the "Consul's influence by, means of which substantial justice was formerly obtained," and which the writer of the article so ardently desires to see again to the front. As for the Taotai sitting with the Consul and delivering judgment or claiming justice on behalf of his countrymen, we fancy that he could sit in the Supreme Court if he liked; for in no other way can we interpret the following portion of the 17th article of the Treaty; seeing that, now, for Consul one must read Judge. "If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case."

But why all the out-cry? We all admit the defects of the Mixed Court. They are very easily pointed out, but will some of our Shanghai Nestors suggest a remedy? After so much pulling down, will some one kindly build up? To talk of establishing a code is, at present, nonsense.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The same substantial justice which our contemporary so much admires, was generally the result of reference to Smith's Commercial Law and Abbott's Law of Shipping, considerably modified by the leges loci. Is it impossible for the foreign assessor in the Mixed Court, to form a judgement from the same sources and, by inducing the Mandarin to record it, give substantial satisfaction? If any one fancies that the Chinese are at once going to change their laws, or rather their customs, which stand them in the place of laws, purely in the interest of foreigners, he is mistaken. All that can be done with such an obtinately fossilized race must be done by degrees, and very slow degrees, and with as little force as possible. The day we hope will never exist, when a British merchant, blundering into a bad debt with a Chinaman, can hope for gun-boats and cannon shots if the Mandarins can't get his money back from him. But what we may reasonably hope for, is, that the Mixed Court, if it survives the attacks of its foes, may gradually condense the sphere of its utility, and become sufficiently powerful to enforce without unreasonable delay its judgements. As we cannot compel the Mandarins to accept a code, we must do without, and by patiently and consistently urging the native judge to adopt some of our better known and marked laws, or the rudiments of our penal system, gradually prepare the official classes to concede that our system of administering justice is a reality, while theirs is a sham. That done, laws will be made by the Chinese, justice substantial enough to suit even our contemporary will be done, and the much abused Mixed Court will have been the humble instrument of a mighty revolution. Our contemporary is old enough to remember the days when justice was administered in Shanghai by the Consular Court, and we ask him to consult his own recollections and any impartial friends then resident, as to what the community have gained by the institution of the Supreme Court. In the meantime, we will give him our own ideas wherewith to compare. We have gained very much by the presence of the Chief Judge, a competent lawyer of great experience in international cases, and possessed of a mind well stored in general principles; by the creation of an Admiralty jurisdiction, and a general Court of Appeal; and by the power to deal with all criminal and civil cases either on the spot or by transfer to Shanghai, as the ends of justice may require. But this is a gain common to all the ports of China and Japan with Shanghai. We fancy a general assent will be given to this, but when the views with respect to the purely local jurisdiction carried on by the inferior judges, of whom, personally, we desire to speak with the respect due to their character and positions, are gauged, we do not think the same ideas as to the gain made by the community will be found to prevail. Our contemporary will find many men who remember, with almost unqualified praise, the manner in which merchant shipping and police cases were disposed of by our late Vice Consul, and the substantial justice done in all uncomplicated cases by the painstaking and laborious enquiries conducted by the Consul and assessors. We doubt if the professional administration of the law is in such cases held to compensate for its greater expenses, and for the inevitable necessity of professional advice. It is very true, Consular Court law held little, as we fear in the provinces it still holds little, by the Code; but it has been found not unsuited to the circumstances of foreign communities in China during their existence of a quarter of a century. At all events, our experience and reflexion on the subject make us much less sanguine than our contemporary, of the wisdom or probable success in reference to the Mixed Court, of the changes which he is now advocating.

MISSIONARIES.

The various contributors who have from time to time written in defence of missionary enterprise in China, have strangely misconceived or misrepresented the remarks of their critics. As we understand the matter, the writers in our own columns and in those of our contemporary who have ventured to animadvert on the course taken by the Propagators of Christianity, have restricted themselves to censures on the method of procedure. They have never said a word against the supreme claims on our regard which Christianity possesses, but they have not hesitated to say that we try to teach Christianity in a clumsy way, and on an injudicious system. But the reverend counsel for the defence have never allowed them to say what they really said, and have scattered broadcast amongst the ranks of the assailants, accusations of irreligion and profanity.

Now the gist of the matter appears to be, that one or two gentlemen well versed in Chinese matters discovered that several missionaries were forced by their Societies to begin to preach in Chinese, before they could speak it with fluency; and suggested that such sermons were not likely to commend themselves to an intelligent auditory. This was the head and front of offence, and this is by no means a new accusation. The zealous spirit which sends out a missionary from home, often impels him to essay his great task before he has tried and proved his weapons. There is surely no blasphemy in pointing out this unwise rashness, in order that it may be avoided in future. The difficulties of the work are prodigiously great. The expressions of the Hebrew Scriptures are so peculiar that they are only incorporated with our own daily speech by long familiarity, and through the medium of a translation of extraordinary merit. How can we expect the Christian preacher to render these violent metaphors and strange idioms at once acceptable or even intelligible to the Chinese literate; and of course if he preaches the Gospel he can scarcely avoid using scriptural phrases. Again, want of attention to the Tones is a frequent source of error and confusion. We remember hearing a very experienced missionary narrate how on one occasion a zealous but poorly equipped brother intended to exhort his congregation to cease from image worship, as "an idol was nothing in the world;" but by a mistaken inflexion he declared, with unlucky emphasis, that "idols were absolutely necessary." A doctrine which the poor man would have shuddered to give utterance to.

Besides, the difference in our modes of thought from those of the Chinaman make mutual comprehension difficult. His customs are not our customs. For instance, with us the place of dignity is the right, with him it is the left, so that the expression of the formulas which assures us of the exaltation of the Redeemer, presents to the native, when literally rendered, an idea of His inferiority and degradation.

Metaphors borrowed from physical geography, costume, manners, climate, are frequently hard to be understood by the Mongolian. Difficulties of this kind are not of course peculiar to China. The erudite Humboldt tells us in his travels in South America, that he "saw a missionary labouring earnestly to prove that *infierno* "hell," and *invierno* "winter," were not one and the same thing, but as different as heat and cold. The Cheymas are acquainted with no other than the season of rains, and consequently they imagined the Hell of the whites to be a place where the wicked are exposed to frequent showers. This anecdote is given as a specimen, but many like stories might be told, and the moral of them all is one and the same; viz. that missionary work is very arduous, and that it requires, pre-eminently, organization and system. We are not inclined to join in the popular cry which brands every missionary as an ignoramus. We cannot help recalling the fact that the most palpable failure which the annals of Missionary enterprize record, was the Universities Mission to Central Africa. It is hardly possible to read the life of the ill-starred Bishop Mackenzie, without a feeling of indignation at the wilful folly of the project. Yet this disastrous religious campaign was sent forth with much pomp and preparation; it was patronized by Archbishops and Bishops, and supplied with men of learning and ability from Oxford and Cambridge. This array of "scholars and gentlemen," as the phrase goes, exhibited an amount of incompetency, vacillation and ignorance, which their humble brethern, we are thankful to say, have never yet manifested. But a large success cannot be looked for until the various bodies of religionists give up their own differences, and go to work on a scale proportioned to the dignity of the object. It is not a work for Societies, or Committees, it is a work for the whole Church. In the work of evangelization, as in every thing else, unity would be strength. There is a keenness of satire unexampled, in the utterance of the pariah boy of the London streets in "Bleak House," who, when visited by city missionaries and ministers, confesses as his sole impression that every gentleman said the other gentlemen taught wrong. If we could examine some converted Hindoo or some model Chinaman, it is possible we might hear from him a similar confession. He might ask, if he were disposed to be inquisitive, or perhaps ironical, "Why so many missionaries came forth to teach Christianity before they had made up their minds as to what Christianity was."

We were in hope that remarks and suggestions similar to these, which we have heard from various outsiders, would have been offered at the first missionary meeting held at the Asiatic Society's Rooms. Instead of this, however, a careful and able paper was read, and scarcely a speaker followed to offer comment. The brilliant speaker who had denounced preachers and translators so recklessly, was nowhere to be seen when he had a fair field offered to him. Interest however has been awakened in the work. It is everywhere the subject of discussion, and we think we shall not be wrong in stating that, while the public utterly distrust the policy of the Home Committees, they have sympathy for the self devotion of the individual missionary.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps has, after a lingering illness, fairly succumbed; and as journalists we have only to record a few particulars as to its rise and fall. We shall not refer to the original Volunteers of 1854, who did good service in their time, and were under fire in that year; but to the Corps founded in 1861, when a rebel raid was imminent, and when the few troops stationed here were utterly insufficient for the protection of the foreign settlement. Many of our readers must well remember the appeal then made to foreign residents, and how heartily it was met. It was a raw morning when taipans and clerks first came together in Messrs. Dent & Co.'s Godown for drill, under the instructions of the present Municipal tax collector. But there was real heart in the thing then, and a few weeks of careful diurnal drill soon brought out a small body of men, not brilliant in appearance perhaps, or very efficient in company movements, but steady and earnest of purpose, and quite ready to do their duty by the Christianised Taepings, of whose bible lore they had heard so much from American missionary sources. Day by day the Corps increased in numbers, until it was able to show on the bund two full companies of eighty men each.

It is almost sad to look back on those times, and to think of the many men, by whose side one has marched in the ranks, who are now lying in the insatiable cemetery. It is certainly brighter to think of others now revelling in home pleasures, one talking glibly enough at the late China dinner of

> Old unhappy far off things,
> And battles long ago—

while another beguiles his leisure hours in furnishing this journal with very useful Tea statistics, but which unfortunately came to hand after the event.

But several of the oldest members are still in Shanghai, and ready for duty when dutycalls; though the cares of this world, and the deceitfulness of China trade have materially tended to decrease their efficiency as active members. There can be no doubt that, after its first formation, the Corps did good service to Shanghai. Native confidence was at once restored; and Chinese who formerly had employed foreign rowdies to sleep in their hongs at a fabulous rate of wages, with chow-chow and brandy *ad libitum*, were quite content to dispense with these nuisances, and felt supremely happy under the night patrol of the Foot-pads or Rangers. Foreigners were not a whit less re-assured, perhaps too much so, as the empty houses in the Maloo plainly testify.

The night watches of the Volunteers are now numbered among things of the past, but there remain many pleasant memories, and many good stories of them. Who can forget that gallant private, always careful of due attention from his domestics, who would insist on his boy coming to the guard-house at 11 P.M. to see if his master needed his services, or of another who, in pure loneliness on his guard, was fain to share his flask with the perambulating policeman, and to confide to him his fears and fancies. The Plungers, if we remember rightly, were more convivial-minded than the Pads, and were wont to pass the off-guard-hours in Bacchanalian revels, while their brothers in arms snored contentedly. It is needless to note here what claims the Rangers have on the gratitude of the Shanghai public. Under the care of its able Consul-Captain, the troop has always done good service; and though there is one instance of wanton cruelty on the part of a former officer, of which the less said the better, the troop, as a troop, has always maintained its honour untarnished. From the cessation of rebel hostilities, the decline of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps may be dated. The two Companies of Infantry gradually dwindled to one, and even this was with difficulty kept up to its standard efficiency. The infusion of new blood in the person of Sir Edmund Hornby as Commandant had for a short time a good effect, but this soon subsided, and the result we now see in the tacit breaking up of the Corps. Circulars, Notifications, Advertisements and even rifle contests have all been of no avail, and though men still remained active members, so far as paying subscriptions and voting at general meetings were concerned, they would not turn out to drill or parade. The officers naturally objected to this course of proceeding, and declined to appear on parade with a Bombastes army. Hence the result. This falling off in enthusiasm for so good an object, though much to be regretted, is easily explained. The fact is that, in Shanghai, with so many means of voluntary amusement and exercise, men naturally object to anything compulsory; and though they would not do so were there any danger imminent, they just now prefer exercise with a purpose, to that for which the cause has long since ceased. The Rifle Club to be established, will tend to keep many members of the old corps up in their shooting, and it need not be doubted that many would respond were they called for again on active duty. But in the meanwhile, to plagiarise Mr. Pecksniff, "if Shanghai "at present expects every Volunteer to "do his duty, Shanghai is the most "sanguine community on the face of the "earth, and will be most miserably dis-"appointed."

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHEFOO.

A correspondent writes, under date of the 15th instant,—We have been continually harassed lately by false reports of the close proximity of the rebels. On Thursday last, some refugees came in and reported the rebels to be only 50 li off, and that *in all probability they would attack* Yentai (Chefoo) that evening. This of course caused an immense panic, and at once thousands of the natives took refuge on board junks in the harbour. H. B. M. ship *Argus landed 130 armed men, and 30 more were* obtained from the English and French gunboats, and these, with three large guns, were stationed at the South-western pass on the hills, in charge of their respective officers. *Both gunboats were moored close* to the Western beach, in readiness to fire shell if necessary, and all the junks were removed from their anchorage close in shore, to the middle of the harbour. On the two following days, Friday and Saturday, all was quiet again, until Sunday, yesterday, when early in the morning it was reported that some twenty mounted rebels were seen on the hill close to, whereupon another panic ensued, and the people again flew for refuge on the water. Burning villages could be seen from the hill, several stray rebels were captured and at once beheaded, one poor husbandman was found dead in a field by some of our community who were on horseback reconnoitreing, *having apparently been killed by a* pistol shot, no doubt by one of the mounted rebels. To-day, everything is quiet again, and we are anxiously awaiting the crisis. We cannot learn whether a large body of rebels are *close to this or not; but it the general* opinion that as yet we have only been troubled by banditti gangs, that have risen for the sake of intimidating the natives and thus enhancing their chance of plundering and pillaging; and *if this be* the case, we have yet to deal with the true rebels should they decide on paying us a visit.

Last week, the U. S. S. S. *Wyoming* arrived here, but after staying only a few hours, departed for Tung-chow, some 40 miles North of this, so we have only the forces before alluded to, to protect our foreign settlement, besides 500 foreign drilled Chinese sent down from Tientsin. As a natural consequence, the insurrection *has put a stop to all business in imports,* and it is difficult to say when trade will again revive. When it does, no doubt large transactions will take place in all kinds of foreign manufactured goods, as stocks *both here and in the interior will be* totally exhausted.

CHINKIANG.

A letter has been received from the Head Quarters of Li Hung-chang, dated the 5th July 1867, Tsi Ning-chow (濟寧州) in Shantung province, which will serve to throw light on the movements of Li up to the present time, and may also account for the recent alarm at Chefoo. After all the rumours that have been circulated respecting Li's defeat at the hands of the Nienfei &c., &c., it is satisfactory to know that, now at least, he is engaged in pursuing them, having succeeded in outflanking them in Honan, turned them seawards again, and followed them through Honan back to Shantung, where he now has the main body driven into a corner, with the sea on the front and North side, the Yellow River on the South. He is well supported by large detachments of Imperial soldiers, and himself with the main body of the army is on their West and inland side; so that with very moderate pluck he may at last be able to break the back of this annual pest. The following is an extract from the letter to which we refer:—

"I had not joined Head Quarters three days, (about seven weeks ago) before Li put the whole army in motion, driving the Rebels back through Honan. We pursued them for twelve days, but could not entirely overtake them as they have not the impedimenta of a regular force and are able to move faster than us. Li marched at the head of his men night and day, and we have at last driven them into Shantung and holed them within 40 li of the seaboard. He has sent to Nanking, to get the steamers round to the Promontory to shell their camps, and has set the whole army to build fortifications or a wall around them to assist in preventing their escape; there are some 30 to 50,000 I think. All along the track of the Nienfei through Honan, the sight was heart-rending; all the villages and hamlets lying in ruins, fields untilled and uncultivated, nothing but broken bricks and the devastating marks of fire. The cities were crowded with country people, but they had not suffered much save from the scarcity of food, and without exaggeration I may safely say that the whole population infinitely prefer Mandarin rule to Nienfei rapacity, notwithstanding what some rebel loving people may say and imagine to the contrary. I do not think there are any foreigners with those robbers, they must have tired of the chase long ago."

This account corresponds accurately with that which reached us a short time ago from Chefoo. We then said, Li was reported to have hemmed in the Nienfei on the Shantung promontory, and to have established a cordon of forts across their rear.

TIENTSIN.

I am unable to advise you regarding any favorable change in the import business of this market, in British and American manufactures and other merchandise, which has been so long depressed from the continued absence of rain and its results. On the 6th instant, we received news here relative to the business transacted at the Yutze fair in Shansc, held during the 5th moon of each year. The traders, who had bought merchandise in Tientsin and conveyed it there—about 1,200 li (400 miles Eng.) from Tientsin, for sale, found the demand on the most confined scale. The merchants who met them there would only buy Grey Goods, principally Grey Shirtings, and those only in small quantities, the business being almost equivalent to a retail trade, so very different from former years; and the highest rate obtained for 8⅓lbs Grey Shirtings eagle chops was Tls. 2.80. It was almost impossible to dispose of other merchandise, such as fancy Cottons, Worsted, and Woollens. This fair is the largest summer fair in the north of China, merchants from Mongolia, Kansuh, Shense and Shanse itself meet there the Shanse traders, who have purchased foreign merchandise in Tientsin, and lay in their stocks of goods for the markets in the above named regions. The depression of the import trade in Tientsin, that is in the demand for foreign goods, arises entirely from the droughts which have been affecting the north of China and Mongolia this year. When we see a few clouds in the sky we immediately exclaim, "It is going to rain at last"! Up to this moment, however, we appear as near the consummation of that event, as we were on the breaking up of the ice in the river in the beginning of March. For *some days past we have been having* extremely hot weather—the thermometers, hanging in verandahs and in such like shady places of people's houses, where no sun could shine on them, have been ranging from 104° to 106° Fahr—during which time we were having a scorching south west wind. Yesterday afternoon, on seeing in the southern heavens considerable masses of clouds we naturally came to the conclusion that rain was at hand at last. The wind had been, I think, during the day blowing pretty strongly from the south; but at 8 P.M. it got round to the west and then died away, remaining calm till about 10.15 P.M., when it commenced to blow slightly from the north, accompanied by clouds of dust; which state of things caused us at once to close our northern doors and windows, heat being preferable to dust. During the night it appears that there was a shower of rain in the plain, but I could not perceive any thing of its effects on the ground at my residence in the settlements. To-day it is clear weather, with no signs of rain.

The Emperor, on the 28th June, issued an Edict commanding the Governor general, in conjunction with his subordinates, to adopt measures at once for alleviating the distresses of the inhabitants of this province, arising from no rain having fallen for months and the consequent failure of the crops. Owing to the crops having failed, the agriculturist laborers have no employment and are consequently suffering much misery; and owing to the absence of rain the canals are not navigable and the boat and junk people are idle, making no money, and are consequently also suffering with their families much misery and want. On the 4th inst. a considerable body,—some say about 500 men,—of mounted robbers appeared at a town named Wangau, about 300 li from Tientsin, and plundered the affluent classes there and in the surrounding country. I don't know where these robbers came from, but suspect they are connected with the rebels who have lately come into Shantung and the south of this province. There is no doubt that the starving people on such occasions avail themselves of the opportunity to plunder their rich neighbors to relieve their wants. The Imperial forces in Shantung on the 26th ultimo, are said to have suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the rebels, who are reported as belonging to the Taoping party, at a place called Tung-peng-chow.—Bodies of the "Chinese rifle corps" are being every now and then, as soon as they can be got ready, despatched to the south of this Province; and on the 2nd instant, the S. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Shanse*, Captain Friend, took from here some 560 men of the "Chinese rifle corps" to Chefoo, to aid in protecting that place against the rebels, as news had been received here of their having proceeded in that direction to buy arms and ammunition at that foreign port.

Under these circumstances, when we are asked,—How is trade at Tientsin? the following may be considered as the only answer we can make.

The import trade at Tientsin has been for nearly 8 weeks past, and is now, completely paralyzed; and if we speak of the trade done so far this season, we may say in comparison with former fair average years, that there has scarcely been any business done this year so far at all in imports, owing to the dearth in the North of China, Famine is staring the mass of the inhabitants in the face. How can we consequently expect the Shanse traders during the remainder of the season to operate in British and American goods, with such a state of things in existence as I have described above. The mass of the inhabitants in the north of China will require this year every copper *cash* they possess to buy food, and will have none to spare to buy clothes. It is impossible to give any quotations for really business sales of manufactures, as no one who is not pressed to realize to meet loan advances, attempts to sell. Some parcels have changed hands, caused by the importers from Shanghai being obliged to realize to pay their obligations, and their goods were bought by their more wealthy neighbours on speculation; but no Shanse traders have bought any imports. Of course the above sellers quitted their goods at a serious loss on the purchases in Shanghai.

The Cantonese and Amoy men have been losing largely on their importations of sugar and other southern produce.

I lament that I have, steamer after steamer, to report so unfavorably of the trade of this port; and am sorry to state that I can scarcely hold out any hopes of a change this year, as regards the probable demand for British and American imports. The only business which it has been possible to do lately, has been occasional sales in Malwa opium; but the rates have been lately far from satisfactory to importers. The importation of Malwa opium this season will be much below that of last year, as Chinese opium (Se-too) is now being again made and will be much used by the people hereafter.

Sir. Rutherford Alcock, H. B. M. Minister, arrived at the outer anchorage Takoo in H. B. M. steamer *Argus*, on the 7th instant, and immediately transferred himself and suite to the despatch boat *Manila* to come up to this; but as the *Manila* was obliged to be run ashore to avoid a collision by a foreign sailing vessel being anchored in a bend, His Excellency and suite were obliged to ride up on horseback to this for some 12 or 14 miles, and only reached H. B. M. Consulate at 9½ P.M. on the 8th instant. He started for Peking on the afternoon of the 9th instant. The *Argus started for Chefoo immediately after the* Minister left her.

11th July.

HANKOW.

The *Hankow Times* published the following letter, addressed by the Hankow Chamber of Commerce to H. B. M.'s Acting Consul at that port,

Hankow, 12th July, 1867.

SIR,—I am instructed to lay the following before you. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have received a letter from Messrs. A. Wilkinson & Co., complaining of the offensive action taken by the Tea Guild of this place in forbidding any transactions being entered into with their firm in consequence of one of their employés having appeared at the British Consulate to give evidence in a case in which sundry Teamen were interested.

It has also been brought to the Committee's notice that a proclamation has been issued by the Taotai, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the purchase of sundry goods at present in Messrs. Jerdein & Co.'s possession, which were removed from Messrs. Mackellar & Co.'s godowns.

There is moreover a proclamation, couched in the most offensive terms, emanating from the Taotai, prohibiting the sale of *all produce to foreign hongs except for* immediate cash payment, and making use of unjustifiable language in connection with the names of several of them.

The Committee, in bringing the above *facts to your notice, add their energetic* protest against this unwarrantable interference in the trade of the port, which is in direct opposition to the spirit of the Treaty, and which, if tolerated, will render it impossible to carry on *business on any* terms. I therefore urgently request you will take immediate steps, not only to have these objectionable resolutions and proclamations withdrawn, but also to prevent the recurrence of such proceedings; and I beg to assure you of the support of the whole body of this Chamber in the furtherance of this object.

The question is considered by the Committee of such vital importance to foreign interests at this port, that I have addressed your colleagues on the subject, and trust that the whole matter will be laid before the ministers at Pekin.

Yours obediently,
S. J. GOWER,
Chairman.

Correspondence.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

Letter 1.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MY DEAR SIR,—The subject of missionary operations in the East has often provoked the comments of the impatient and inexperienced. The introduction of a new religion among the Orientals belongs to the region of spiritual ideas and forces, which are ignored by the bystander whose pursuits lead his thoughts in other directions. It would be a pity for the missionary working for the good and the true, and with the glorious triumphs recorded in the history of Christianity in his immediate prospect, to be disturbed in mind by any criticism not elevated in kind and adapted to further his objects.

Should the criticisms offered, however, be valuable, he will, if truly devoted to his life's work, give them anxious consideration. So far as appears, the voice of assault recently heard, has been raised not so much against the missionary enterprise itself as against the mode in which it is carried on. Every Christian believes theoretically that it is for the highest benefit of the Chinese that they should become Christians. The transition from this proposition to that of the duty of Christian nations to undertake missions among them, is so easy and regular, that all our countrymen who admit the one will probably admit the other also. It is my object at present only to say a few things to those who recognise the validity of both these propositions.

We are now told that it is not wise to hurl the Scriptures broadcast among the disciples of Confucius, and that the missionaries are not proficients in the native language; also that the translation of the Bible made by them is slovenly and inaccurate.

I ask with confidence all candid and moderate men whether there is not in the first place something very objectionable in the tone in which these remarks are made? Suppose any missionary should charge the speaker with composing any slovenly and inaccurate despatches, and hurling them at the feet of the Chinese officials to whom they are addressed, what would be thought of the missionary's discretion? A badly prepared despatch may produce very much harm. To charge those who are engaged in writing despatches which pass from foreign government to the Chinese yamens, with such faults as have been lately laid at the door of the missionaries, would amount to something serious. Yet the missionary has inducements at least as powerful as those who belong to the diplomatic service to compose in good Chinese; he has facilities for acquiring the language at least as good, and his reputation for the suitable discharge of his duties is not less dear to him than to any other man. Let us hear no more then of these reckless accusations against a body of men whose life and labours in China have already been productive of extensive good, and whose influence is year by year more seen and appreciated by the Chinese nation.

John Bull was always a grumbler, and he grumbles at his countrymen in China who, if they belonged to any other nationality, would be thought not a little of. How is it that he cannot see that it is a credit to him, that the most important helps in the acquisition of the Chinese language come from these men who are so foolishly and thoughtlessly held up to contempt? Why should he not derive satisfaction from the reflection that an admirable version of the Bible like that of Dr. Medhurst and his fellow translators has been produced and widely circulated in China? Why does he so encourage his propensity to grumble as to keep out of view the benefits conferred on hundreds of thousands of sick Chinese by missionary hospitals? A lengthened series of works on science, history and medicine translated by missionaries might well claim recognition, from our critics. Yet all these things are kept industriously out of view and nothing is heard but an undistinguishing condemnation of the mode in which our operations are carried on.

The extensive circulation of the scriptures in a good translation such as we have *should not be condemned* without very sufficient reasons. The Chinese are a reading people and the greatest pains have been taken in the version referred to, to

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

make the style plain and acceptable to those natives who have had a few years' education. Why should we hesitate to give them a book which is capable of conferring on them that immense and lasting good which Christian nations in the west have derived from it? Is it not better for them than the tawdry romances of Buddha and Taou? Is it not a good exchange for licentious imaginative literature? Is it not well that the inimitable moral teachings of Our Saviour in the gospels should be placed in the hands of the disciples of Confucius, that when they learn the broad points of resemblance between the teaching of their sage and that of Jesus, they may note the differences also and estimate their importance? To expect danger from the circulation of such a book in China is preposterous. It may rather be anticipated that the Chinese by their increased knowledge of the Bible will esteem us more highly, divest themselves of their prejudices and feel profoundly that all the human family are one in heart and in kindred.

But it has been said that the Taeping rebellion grew out of the teachings of the protestant missionaries at Canton and from the reading of the Old Testament. It is well known that Hung-sieu-tsinen the Taiping chief printed at Nankin the scriptures in an older version by Gutzlaff. The fact is this, a mind swayed by a powerful fanaticism became acquainted with Christian literature and admitted it into the sphere of his wild fancies. He became a founder of a religious system, imagined himself divine, made proselytes and propagated his claims by the sword. Mahomet did much the same thing, but it was not the Bible, much less a Christian, that made Mahomet a fanatic, nor is the ruin caused by the Arabian conquest traceable to those who taught Mahomet the Bible. So it is a shallow philosophy that would find in the manner in which Protestant missions have been carried on the cause of the aberrations of intellect peculiar to the leader of the Tai-pings. The style and execution of the version he read are much inferior to that which has now been in use for fifteen years. But this makes little difference. The fanatical mind does not measure nicetics. It mattered not to him whether the native rules for fine writing were carefully maintained or not in the books he read. He would with the most elegantly composed treatises of instruction have gone through the same career.

With regard to elegance of style let it also be observed that the missionaries by their education and mental habits aim to secure it with as much anxiety as their critics. Not a few of them have come from the universities of England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany, and the best educational institutions of the United States. There is no class of foreigners in China who are more suited to enjoy fine literature or more likely to aim at a refined style in their publications. To secure this in a version of the scriptures is difficult. The translation of the Bible needs to be faithfully done. There has been a tendency in many translations to sacrifice idiomatic elegance to literal rendering. Literality where it can be secured is highly important for reasons of taste and critical scholarship, as well as for dogmatic reasons. Hence it is difficult to keep the middle path between elegance and accuracy. But if some translators have failed in attaining beauty of expression through an extreme desire to be literal, this is not a fault that can be charged against the version with which Dr. Medhurst's name stands connected. Let any one not acquainted with this version, examine it for himself and ask the opinion of Chinese readers. The sense is expressed in a distinct and unambiguous manner, phrases have been nicely weighed and particles carefully selected, while a well sustained effort has been made to keep the sense plain and the transitions smooth. It is a translation which it is a pleasure to use on account of its well chosen words and the general felicity of its renderings. Such is the book which for more than ten years has been widely circulated in all accessible parts of China, and has contributed largely to prepare the way for the missionary and acquaint the Chinese reader with the religion of western nations. This is an immense advantage to the Christian cause and also to the cause of civilization. To regard it as a mistake is absurd. What better for a learned and polite literary class like the Chinese scholars than to have the Bible? To know the religion of western nations at the fountain head is to have revealed the sources of much western thinking, the causes of many great events in western history, the moving spring of those revolutions which have produced free institutions, the recognition of popular rights, abolition of slavery and despotism, the elevation of woman in the social scale. The Chinese scholar is brother to the western scholar. He can think, he can reason, he can comprehend history, he can study books of science. Has he not the same intellect, and can he not equally well understand our religion, our science, our philosophy if he will only give him the opportunity? Let us then in the spirit of intellectual sympathy give him the information he seeks. He will not thank any professed friend who comes between him and the knowledge he desires. Let him have it within his grasp and he will feel grateful to the communicator. Let him learn what has made Europe great and happy, and the want of which has left Asia prostrate in the dust. In fact this country is fast ripening for the Bible and for the diffusion of useful knowledge of all kinds, I find sometimes in intercourse with the people, scholars busily comparing the genealogy of our Saviour with the list of Jewish kings in the Old Testament, or examining the resemblances between passages in the pilgrim's progress with statements in the New Testament. It would be the most needless impertinence to say that these men are not ready for the Bible. They study it as an intelligent Englishman at home may do, and the more good books, expansive in knowledge and healthy in principle we can give them, the better. They will not feel it necessary to wait for the nostrums of our critic who comes forward holding out hopes of something far better, when he shall proceed to the publication of his valuable translations.

The establishment of the metropolitan college for teaching western science by means of a staff of foreign professors is a proof that western influence is in the ascendant, and that our efforts to teach our knowledge, and especially our christianity should be redoubled. The republication of works on science issuing from missionary translators, by high Chinese officials at various provincial capitals as at Nanking and Canton, is sufficient evidence that this is the time when broad cast circulation of our books is peculiarly suitable. I believe that only those who do not watch with the eye of experience the appearances of the Chinese sky, or see them through a distorted medium, can doubt the wisdom of prosecuting the missionary enterprize as at present conducted with increased energy. The Chinese look with contempt on us in proportion to their ignorance of us. They read our Bible and honour its sublime morality. They study our books of science and open their eyes to the secrets of nature hidden from them and their forefathers in the dark night of the past.

Those who would hinder the circulation of our well translated Bible and the literature not small in extent both religious and scientific which accompanies it, should be regarded as the enemies of light rather than as the oracles of wisdom.

It is almost incredible that the band of men who since the arrival of Dr. Morrison in China 60 years ago have been so industriously working in the production of translations for the intellectual and spiritual advancement of the Chinese, should now be charged with want of proficiency in the language. In what singular prejudice, what peculiar perversity does such a charge originate? Ask the Japanese and Chinese rich men and officials who have reprinted the translations made by these men, whether the charge is true. Ask the Chinese government officers who have published a translation of Wheaton's international Law by Dr. Martin, whether that work shows that the missionaries are deficient in knowledge of the language, ask the sinologues on the continent of Europe whether they regard the protestant missionaries now in China as fairly open to the charge. The criticism to which we have been recently subjected is characterized by a narrowness of view which arises from ignorance of the subject in hand. Those who say that the missionaries do not preach intelligibly are just those who have not heard them preach, any one who says that our scriptures are slovenly and inaccurate, cannot be a reader of the Chinese Bible published by Dr. Medhurst and his colleagues, or he would readily admit that it is eminently perspicuous, and likely to be pleasing to the Chinese scholar. Our appeal lies from those who neglect our literature, to those who are acquainted with it.

Why then should we be called on to change our system? Many of our countrymen in China are not aware through lack of interest in the subject of the facts which show that the Protestant missions have already produced a deep and permanent impression upon Chinese. The same thing occurred in India before the mutiny. The sincerity of christian converts was disbelieved. The missionaries were regarded as good but misguided, men engaged in a hopeless enterprise. The mutiny broke out, and it was found that those who could most be relied on for firmness and loyalty among the natives were the Christians, while heathen soldiers and servants turned against their officers and masters. The public opinion upon missions was at once corrected, the disabilities imposed previously on native Christians were removed, and since that time the missions have been generally acknowledged to be of the highest public utility.

Now it stands to reason that since the men engaged in missions in India and China have received the same training and work with the same machinery, the results of their efforts in the moral spiritual and intellectual enlightenment of the people of these countries will be found to be similar. It is therefore premature to say that our system is wrong and that we must change it.

Joseph Edkins.

Letter II.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—The influence of European civilisation on China is becoming stronger and more various year by year. In proportion as that influence is separated from Christianity it will be deleterious. It is powerful for good when it is of an elevated moral kind. Well will it be for China, if, among the elements operating on the country from the West, for the next few years, the sublime morality of the Bible should be the most conspicuous.

Railways and steamers, languages and science will not give stability to the Chinese government and spread happiness among the people, unless, by the communication of Christian ideas, they become honest, liberal-minded, and humane. Improvements in the art of war and in the knowledge of those mechanical and scientific triumphs by which so marvellous a stimulus has been given to the national life of the western world, must be accompanied by that healthful moral and mental teaching by which Christianity has done so much to advance the western mind on its career of progress.

We wish to insure the confidence of the Chinese in our motives as foreigners, not aiming at the conquest of their country, but desiring their true prosperity. We think it is well for the east and west to communicate to each other all salutary ideas and principles along with the advantages of commercial intercourse. We wish not only to obtain from China material enjoyments, but to see the Chinese growing richer and happier, and a high moral tone prevailing among rulers and people.

Now, so far as our country has in the East been at all indifferent and unfaithful to her religion and her morality, she has failed to secure the confidence of the Asiatics. Their confidence is given to those men who, to keenness of intellect, add our elevated and pronounced Christian integrity. It is most remarkable that, in the suppression of the Indian mutiny, many of the most noteworthy names as soldiers and administrators were those of men who, so far from being ashamed of their religion, rejoiced to show their sympathy with Christian missions, and to declare publicly their conviction of their eminent utility.

If our public men, with united front in all cases, presented to the quick-witted observation of the orientals, earnest moral convictions, and avoided the indifference to religion of a false liberalism, the accession to the confidence reposed in them would be immense. Western nations in the East should by no means affect religious indifference. This is a quality of an age among ourselves which grew up in the early part of this century and is passing away rapidly. Religious indifference as an attribute of government has been tried and has failed in India. On the suppression of the mutiny, our Queen spoke to the British subjects in that empire not as a believer in nothing, but as a Christian princess, and adopted such a new style of address as was suited to indicate to them the moral and religious attitude which England would henceforth assume in the new era then inaugurated.

The introduction of the article securing the toleration of Christianity, into the treaties of 1858, is a matter on which we may feel the greatest satisfaction. It is not only required for the protection of the foreign preacher proceeding into the interior with his passports, and as a guarantee for the safety of those Natives who by his exertions are converted to Christianity, but it is also very important as indicating that the treaty powers are Christian nations, founding their creed and their code of duty on the Scriptures. If in diplomatic intercourse the Bible be not made the standard of morality, what can that standard be? The Chinese regard us as Christians, and we are intelligible to them if officially and unofficially we speak and act in accordance with this character. In years gone by at Canton, Keying and other Chinese and Manchu high officers appealed in documents to the Che Shang Shang-ti, whom they and we, worship as the Supreme. This is an example of the convenience of a common platform. They are professedly religious men in their way—we in ours. They appeal to their classics. We to our Bible. If this be done, each party understands the the other. Nothing is gained by our public men, should they exhibit a reluctance to interfere on behalf of persecuted converts, or to prevent the spoliation by hostile mandarins of missionary property. Most cases of injustice inflicted on converts and on missions are so flagrant, that it is a decided gain in credit to him who attempts their correction. If any sympathy we express with suffering is interpreted by the Chinese as proof of our possessing correct moral feelings, how much more will they admire our loyalty to conscience and truth, when we express a brotherly interest in the circumstances of those who are persecuted for embracing our religion and adhering to its profession. For our own position in their view, as desiring to be regarded by them in the light of men of principle, this sympathy with the rights of the injured will operate well.

A severe persecution of the Christians recently converted from heathenism in Shantung near the little city of Lauling has lately commenced. These new converts in their first zeal are now being mulcted of their property, and are made to suffer in many ways. To secure their relief would be a noble action on the part of those who have the power to do so.

The treaty powers, including Russia, have united in laying down the toleration of Christianity as a recognized principle. At present not only France, America, and England have their missionaries in China, but Russia has also commenced. The mission once established in Peking for the benefit of the Albazins* has recently extended its sphere. The Greek church in Russia now considers it a part of its duty to propagate Christianity in China, and also among the Tartar Siberian races. Chinese converts in Peking and its neighbourhood, have been received into the Greek church. A mission has been begun in the Altai mountains. A propaganda directed against both Mahommedanism and Budhism is contemplated. Among the first class powers of Europe, Russia has been the last to begin aggressive missionary operations beyond her own territories. The results of this movement on the part of a nation so remarkable for persevering growth will probably become more and more conspicuous during each successive decade of years.

The missionary activity of half a century has made it widely known in China, that England and America are Christian nations anxious to diffuse their religious opinions in a peaceful manner, by preaching, private persuasion, and the circulation of books. This added to the Catholic propaganda existing since the 15th century, has shewn the sons of Han that the zeal of the Europeans increases in intensity; consistency requires of us fidelity to these traditions and it is indeed impossible to check the progress of this religious movement. If the superstitions of India have been shaken, and a deep impression produced in Hindoo Society that a mighty revolution is about to take place in religion, is there any good reason to doubt that missionary exertions in China will be equally successful? Missions in China are an essential feature of the political situation.

The Protestant Missionaries in China at present are left too much alone in the prosecution of their enterprize. Who volunteers to supply the natives of this country with books on science beside these men? We do not hear of Consuls and interpreters, or officers in the customs preparing books in the Chinese language for the enlightenment of this nation. The true friends of the Chinese will be recognized as such. Books written for them secure an influence over them. Why should the Missionaries be alone in obtaining that honour which China with its deep love of literature awards to those who make useful accessions to their stores? Mr. Meadows many years since studied the native philosophy, but he has not written a book to initiate them into our philosophy. Mr. Wade during twenty five years in the country has planned the production of works on christianity in a form suited to win the hearts of the literati, but his first essay has yet to see the light.

But, why do not younger men adventure? It is a good thing to take part in the enlightenment of this mighty population of readers. 700 long years have they been limited to their own peculiar literature, in many respects destitute of liberal views of things, with an imagination of stunted development, and an observation wonder-

* The Albazins, once Russian subjects, are a few hundreds in number. They were brought here by the Chinese from the city which gave them their name, in the course of a war between Russia and China in the reign of Kang hi

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

fully narrow compared with our own in the description of nature, and a hopeless lack of the true principles of Science. Much has to be done to elevate it by the infusion of facts and principles from the west.

That this may be effected, an improvement is needed in the system of education given to the élèves of the Consular and Customs Services. At present the system of training extends from six months to two years. The pupil is hurried through a colloquial course anxiously limited to the particular dialect spoken in the capital. To this is added some instruction in the official style to qualify for interpreting and composing despatches. This is all that time allows. No attempt is made to teach the classics. The demands for the spoken language are too pressing.

This training is much too limited in extent. The boy who learned by heart his Corderius might be able to make himself understood in a mediæval monastery, but without his Virgil and Horace he could never be a Scholar. What is Chinese without the classics? A Pekinese teacher who instructed me many years since at Shanghai, told me that it is necessary to know the Book of Poetry by heart, because it is all embraced in the conversation of the Pekinese with each other, so familiar to them are the ancient verses which Confucius delighted to edit.

A modification of the present system, which should embrace a brief course in the Chinese classics, would be of inestimable advantage. Let the exact imitation of the Peking dialect be thought less of, and let the student exchange some of its slang phrases for the far more refined and useful modes of expression of the TA HIO and the CHUNG YUNG. These are everywhere current, while the peculiarities of the Pekinese dialect may be abandoned without loss, when the pupil leaves the capital. Let the aim of the system be to make the student less of the colloquialist and more of the Scholar. Let him have less of the *Su* and more of the *Wen*. There is no country in the world where a little elegance in phrases and knowledge of books is more appreciated than in China. Two young Englishmen meet a Chinese doctor of literature, a Tautai, in his Yamen. One of them is distinguished for his fluent Pekinese, the other for his devotion to Chinese literature. The Tautai has probably the feeling of an examiner at home, who to test the memory of a candidate proposes to him a line from Virgil. The candidate is happy if he recollects it and can translate it. The examiner has confidence in the pupil, and the pupil is gratified that he was not floored by the unexpected quotation. The Chinese have their classics at their fingers' ends in writing, and at the tips of their tongues in speaking. They force their way into government despatches and edicts, and into the conversation of the people. Let the British and American student be made aware of this, and let him not only have Mr. Wade's new elementary course put into his hands, but also the first two volumes at least of Dr. Legge's Chinese Classics. The reading of the four books open up to the student of Chinese a world of thought. They present him with successive dramatic *tableaux* in which Confucius and his followers are the actors and speakers. He becomes familiar with those golden sentences which ring in the ear of the Chinese from their schoolboy days with an ineffaceable nobleness and beauty, which is parallel to our own impression from early recollection of our Bible and our Shakespeare. Why not reduce Mr. Wade's hundred Lessons to fifty, and let the remaining fifty be supplied by conversations taking place between student and teacher, over Dr. Legge's Classics?

Let it not be said that the translations in this work are not faultless. Mr. Wade's new elementary series is a very valuable work, but it is far from faultless. No matter for that. Let the student discover for himself the faults in each. Both works are of very great utility for the student who, without them, may be looking to his teacher helplessly for the meaning of words, and laboriously consulting his Morrison or his Medhurst, with many a disappointment.

This introduction into the initiatory course of the study of the four books, would place the pupil on advanced ground where he would find himself more abreast with every educated Chinese youth. This would tend to produce good scholars. A love of Chinese literature would be encouraged, and a foundation laid for further progress. In that case we may well hope that our consular students might help the Missionaries in imparting mental illumination to the Chinese, by additions to their literature. A new and powerful influence on the country would thus be obtained by our laymen, similar to that which has already been secured in part by members of the Missionary body living and departed.

JOSEPH EDKINS.

NEWCHWANG.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Your issue of the 19th contains an article headed Newchwang, which I cannot but think is written by some one strange to mercantile matters. The "empty verbiage" which your correspondent decries, has at least had the effect of filling the port with vessels, and giving employment to foreign bottoms which otherwise would have caused serious losses to owners. That foreigners did not at once believe in the more than nominal removal of the restrictions, can be very well understood, as there was strong opposition on the part of the "Guild" to purchase the Beancake which was allowed to be imported. I believe with your correspondent that the "Barter Trade" is a very healthy one, and may be made productive of larger profits than are at present derived from Tea and Silk; and in the earlier years a good business was done at Newchwang by the foreign merchants. But great injury to the business ensued from the yearly reports of Swordracks and rebels,—reports which, had they been treated as Consul Alabaster appears to have acted at Chefoo, would have been nipped in the bud. Just before the opening of the trade at Newchwang in the spring of 1866, there appeared in your paper the Minutes of a Meeting held by H. B. M.'s Consul to devise means for defending the Settlement from impending attack of rebels. It has always been a source of wonder that, though the opening speech of the President was given with great exactitude, the Chinese terms, the names of the villages and towns through which the rebels had passed, being copied with much nicety, the very beginning of the speech was althogether omitted. Allow me to supply the deficiency, as nearly as I can can remember. "As we have no reporter of papers here, and it is not likely that our proceedings will be published, it is unnecessary to open this meeting very formally—so I will just vote myself in the Chair as Senior Consul."—Had it been supposed that the proceedings which then took place would be published, almost word for word, some of those present would have protested against the alarms which were unnecessarily caused by the warlike measures of the fiery Consul who was elected "Superintendent of the Defences." They who did not quite believe in the Reports, and others who had got used to them,—for they always began, strange to say as soon as the last vessel left the Port, and left off as soon as Spring set in—were quite willing to practice target shooting under the able leadership of the Superintendent, and did not see any harm in being prepared; but would strongly have objected to their Import business being spoiled even for one year.—Can you believe that any one would consign goods to Newchwang when, as the Minutes referred to shewed, they would be in the greatest jeopardy by being sent to such a hotbed of rebellion and lawlessness. The natives however did a fine business, and laughed at the Foreigners being so nicely done in the eye through the gullability of the English "Ta-jên."—Since then I question whether there have been many consignments of 5 chests Opium and 12 bales Shirtings bought with money borrowed from Banks, except on native account, for Banks here prefer to trust natives,—and the "speedier and better" profit derived from pulse and beancake has thus enabled them to charter the vessels to the prejudice of foreigners. It is not fair to say that time and money are wasted in worse than barren speculations in silk or tea, because Beancake is neglected, especially if the money is not "their own," unless it be first shewn that there is a "speedier and better profit:" and even then merchants cannot put money which is not their own into pulse and beancake, without permission from their principals. The glutting of the market with Figured Orleans and other fancy goods, is the result of high rates for the first consignments having been obtained. And there will be a deficiency in cotton goods such as 8 lbs. 4 oz. Shirtings so long as the rates in Shanghai are better than can be got at Newchwang. It is possible that the introduction of machinery will make a change for the better, and foreigners will not be so cheated as they have been by Beancake manufacturers. The "Auburn," direct for Newchwang with Beancake presses &c., coals, and several engineers, will arrive about the the end of August. The chief engineer, (Mr. Simpson) who had arrived at Hongkong per P. & O. Co., unfortunately died there from inflammation of the liver, but I trust that will not cause serious inconvenience to the Firm who so generously assisted in having the business carried out. Before any great result can be arrived at, it will be necessary to sink a considerable sum—from first to last, I should say Tls. 80,000; for the proprietors must be prepared to buy their own peas, extract the oil, and ship this and the Beancake at their own cost, and probably then wait some time before the new manufacture has been accepted by "Joss." Fortunately in these hard times even, the capital required will flow easily enough from the "Big House" so soon as it appears clear that the speculation is a paying one.

SILKWORM.

TEA FREIGHT.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

I have taken the trouble to examine a sheet of paper issued by the Chamber of Commerce, of which the following is a copy:—

"Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.
"Circular.

"Measurement of Teas at the Port of Shipment.

"The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce having suggested the adoption of the custom of measuring Teas for freight at the port of shipment, in order to prevent the loss arising from the expansion of the packages after discharge from the vessel, the following firms have signified their assent to the change, and the committee would therefore recommend merchants to act in accordance with the rule in all future engagements of tonnage, that it may be established as a recognised custom of trade in China."

"By order,
"(Signed) WALTER PEARSON,
"*Secretary.*"

"Shanghai, 21st March, 1867."

Here follow names of 54 firms who have given assent to the proposed change.

This document which proposes to alter the existing custom of measuring the cargoes of ships when discharged in the London warehouses, and has received the assent of about fifty firms, is an example of the indifference with which people will place their names to almost any circular without taking the trouble to examine into the nature of it. The 50 names appended to the paper embrace at least 25 whose acquaintance with tea is simply a "Teapot" one, about 12 others, the magnitude of whose business would entirely dispel any faint idea which might for a moment arise of their being in the slightest degree authorities in the matter; and, rich idea, two bankers, whose practical acquaintance of the respective merits of Home and China measurements must indeed be of a vast nature, leaving 12 names whose opinions, could it be thought that they had given them consideration, would have considerable weight.

It is pleasant, however, to feel that all people have not thoughtlessly affixed their names to the document, and I remark the conspicuous absence of several which, had they been there, would have given a value to that sheet which it does not now possess, but who, unhappily for those master minds, the originators of this wise change, do not usually place their names indiscriminately to sheets of paper of this calibre.

Why this change from the system adopted in China for years should have been attempted it is difficult to discover. That it has worked well up to the present time is undoubted, and those who take the trouble to compare the measurement by the authorities in London with that estimated in China before shipment, will discover that the agreement between the two is in many cases striking, and entirely removes the idea that any attempt at unfair measurement is made. Those people who can call to mind recollections of the measurement of Tea cargoes at Home, cannot come to any other conclusion than this, that the antagonistic interests watching over the returns are bound to give a fair statement to those interested. To believe anything different to this, would suggest fears for the soundness of the intellects of those who do so. As to the absurd statement of the "expansion" (ludicrous idea) of the packages after discharge from the vessel, I shall say nothing. It has been suggested by some, and with much more show of reason, that "contraction" after undergoing severe pressure in the hold of the vessel, thanks to the mallets of the native stevedores, is much more probable, but I discard either idea. The expansion "notion" smells strongly of compressed cotton.

If any other proof of the weakness of the proposed change were required, I might instance the case of several parcels of tea shipped from Shanghai at the close of last year, some of which were measured here and the others in England. The result is that the English measurement is no less than 3% a 4% in favor of the shipper and of course, against the ship. This fact will probably arrest the attention of some of those who unwittingly placed their names to the paper advocating the change.

A noteworthy fact in connexion with the affair, and one which would shew the little interest that people who carelessly signed the paper really take in it, is evidenced by the fact that out of the fifty names affixed to it, I think I do not err in stating that not more than four houses out of the fifty subscribed have carried out what they, by their signatures, would appear to advocate. An inquiry of the consignees of vessels despatched to London this season will clearly establish this statement. Some people, indeed, who signed the paper confess that they did so without giving the matter consideration, and I have little doubt that many others would make the same admission.

According to my view of the matter, the clerk representing the house shipping the Tea is much more likely to be over-reached in the measurement by the shrewd mate of the vessel, than is the much practised Home warehouseman by the consignees of the ship. Commend my interest, I say, to that course which has not failed up to the present time to do me justice, and I would re-echo the well known words.

"Better to bear the ills we have, than fly to those we know not of."

To the good nature of the committee of the "Chamber of Commerce," I presume, together, perhaps, with an indifference to the subject generally on the part of the members, and possibly to a pertinacity on the part of those who pleaded for the change, may be attributed no doubt, the issuing forth of this somewhat hurried measure. A more useless and gratuitous change I have never seen, unless indeed it be that adopted in the generally valuable circular published for each mail, by the Chamber of Commerce, with regard the "Tea export tables," which are estimated from the 1st January to the 31st December, instead of the universally adopted system of calculating it from season to season, the only really practically useful form.

These changes are really diabolical, and combined with unsatisfactory and unprofitable business, they become unbearable. It would be difficult to realise the mainspring and origin of such objectionable alterations, but I would be inclined to think that some disappointed commercial "Pike keeper" was at the bottom of the affair. Perchance it may be some close connection or near relative to our Transatlantic friend in the Custom House "down west," whose diet consisted of crab apples and sour grapes, who drank nothing but vinegar (or a liquor not unlike it revivified under the name of Hungarian wine) and lime juice, was affected with chronic acidity of the stomach, and never met a friend without giving him a "sour" look.

Yours truly,
A TEA SHIPPER.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

July 10.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

HUGH SUTHERLAND *v.* W. H. JOHNSON.

Claim of Tls. 87.50 for breach of contract.

Mr. WHITE (for the plaintiff) said the plaintiff was engaged to pilot the *Carangah* from sea to Shanghai, and he alleges that the defendant discharged him wrongfully without paying him Tls. 87.50, the amount due for his services. The defendant says that he was told that Sutherland was not a licensed pilot, and that he did not do any work entitling him to wages. The plaintiff piloted the ship from the Saddles half way to Shanghai, till the other pilot came on board.

HUGH SUTHERLAND.—I have been pilot here for the last four years. I have had experience on board the *Nymph* and *Island Queen*. I remember in June last I met the *Carangah*. I went on board and saw the defendant. It was seven miles off Liconia. He engaged my services to pilot the ship into Shanghai on the usual pilot terms. I piloted the ship about 50 miles more or less, which is about half way to Shanghai. I did not pilot her after that. I applied for my money to Captain Johnson, but he declined to pay me. About four years ago I applied for a license to the Consul at Ningpo; he granted me a certificate. I believe there is a new way of granting certificates to the pilots in Shanghai.

Mr. WHITE stated that up to 1861 the Consul granted the certificates to pilots but Messrs. Jarding & Co., Dent & Co., and Lindsay & Co., representing the Insurance offices, took upon themselves to grant them, and from that time the pilots always applied to them for licenses.

A copy of the regulations, dated November 1866, was handed into Court, and Mr. White having asked Mr. Winchester whether these regulations held good, he stated that till a public act made them null and void, they must stand good.

PLAINTIFF.—I asked Captain Gardiner for a license and he told me to serve two months, which I did, and when I applied

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

to him for my license he told me the system was broken up. I did not get a license from him.

In reply to Mr. Youd, who appeared for W. R. Adamson, & Co., consignees of the ship.—I applied to Gardiner for a license and did not get one. I was told to serve an apprentice-ship for two months. I was to apply again at the expiration of that time and prove my competency. I applied at that time and received no certificate, but this paper (produced.)

"Mr. Sutherland has no License from the Board of Examiners, and I consider the late rules of the Pilot Company as null and void until we hear from the Ministers at Pekin."

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) A. F. Gardner.

I was summoned before this Court for piloting without a license and fined.

To Mr. White.—After that I applied to the board for a license. I was summoned again and the case was dismissed.

Capt. Gardner.—I am acting Harbour Master. The plaintiff made an application for a license and came before the Board of Examination. I think in January. He showed so much ignorance that he was put back for three months. He was at liberty to apply again at the end of that time. He applied and I told him that when I could call a board together he should be examined. When I got a board he was not present. I have summoned a board at different times, there is none sitting now. The paper (produced) is in my handwriting. It was written this year

To Mr. Youd.—The plaintiff failed to obtain a certificate on his first application He applied again and did not obtain a certificate. He said he did not serve an apprenticeship. I declined at the time to summon a board.

To Court.—He only applied on one occasion when I gave him the paper referred to.

The Court reminded the defendant (through his attorney) that they ought to prove the answer they filed, viz., that the agreement was illegal.

Mr. White said that, as there seemed to be a question as to his client's competency, he should like to call Mr. Forrest, to prove that he granted the certificate to Sutherland on the recommendation of several firms and Insurance offices.

The Court held that it was not necessary to call Mr. Forrest, as the case did not require any proofs of the kind.

David Campbell.—I am a pilot for the port of Shanghai. On the 12th June last I boarded the ship *Carangah*, on the piloting ground, and told the Captain that he had not a licensed pilot on board. I presented my license. The Captain then said he would give me charge of the ship, and I piloted her from thence to Shanghai. The plaintiff left the ship below the shipping.

Mr. White.—It seems to be a great injustice to disqualify a man from his business and profession; and I really don't see that we have a right to manage the river for the Chinese. This point has I believe been argued before, some of the foreign Consuls objecting to the licensing of pilots by a board.

The Court said Her Majesty's Minister had drawn up regulations for the guidance of her subjects in this country. Whether such were good or bad was not the question at issue.

The Judge commented at some length on the legal points of the case, and decided that the plaintiff was to be paid for the work done, *i. e.* for half the distance.

Judgment for half the amount claimed with costs.

July 17.

Before Sir E. Hornby.

Sutherland *v.* Johnson.

This was an appeal against a decision by the Assistant Judge on July 10th, which, it will be remembered, resulted in a decision for the plaintiff.

Mr. Eames appeared for the appellant.

Mr. White for the plaintiff.

Mr. Eames said that the point to be considered was a legal one, and not at all a question of evidence. The plaintiff was, in his opinion, guilty of a mistake in claiming for pilotage; he ought to have claimed payment for services rendered. In the Court before, the plaintiff relied on the "Merchant Shipping Act" but he (Mr. Eames) really could not see what that had to do with the question at issue. The point therefore, he continued, on which I rely, is that the Regulations of this port make it penal for any one to act as pilot without a license. The plaintiff stated before that he had a license; but he had no qualified license at all, he had merely a letter from the Harbour Master. How can a man seek to recover money for doing any act which the law forbids; yet the judgment of the Court seems to me to amount to that effect.

Mr. White.—The plaintiff, although not in possession of a license according to the Regulations, is in possession of a license from Mr. Forrest (the then Acting Consul at Ningpo). The Regulations (Rule 2) say that a board is to be convened whenever a candidate shall present himself as applicant for a license, but in the present case the plaintiff applied and was told that the board had been dissolved and that therefore he could not be examined, as no more board meetings would be held. It is therefore monstrous, in my opinion, that he should be held liable to a fine under these circumstances. He does what he is told to do by the authorities, and what more can we expect.

The Chief Judge.—I grant that the position in which he is placed in rather hard, but it does not alter the law. I have received a confirmation of these regulations from home and until they are repealed they must stand good. I am not here to make laws but simply to administer them. The law says that a man who pilots without a license is liable to a fine of Tls. 100, and it is absurd to suppose a man can claim money for acting contrary to the law. I must therefore disagree with Mr. Goodwin and reverse his decision, but at the same time I would say that he was misled by the quotations from the "Merchant Shipping Act" which were quoted to him, but which were not applicable here.

Judgement reversed with costs for Defendant.

Lane Crawford & Co., *v.* A. Campbell.

Claim of $591.10 for goods sold and delivered.

Judgment for plaintiffs.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Joseph W. Allen, lately doing business in Shanghai, under the firm name of Allen & Co., has been duly discharged from his debts, under the Bankruptcy Decree for United States Citizens in China.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

(Japan Times.)

The news we have just received from Osaka comes to us, as usual, from the opposition party, and though, of course, in the original letters, we find that exaggeration in matters of detail which colours all Oriental accounts of plain facts—we have no reason to doubt the main circumstances. We are confirmed, moreover, from various corroborating facts, in our belief, that the accounts are true which we have received of the perilous position of the Shogoon and the sudden peace concluded between him and his opponents. The *Far East* had just been chartered to proceed, it was believed with troops, to the Inland Sea, and a very large purchase of arms was made at the same time on Government account, Mr. Scare, also, who was expecting to leave for Osaka immediately, found his departure suddenly postponed. The rapidity with which the first news we received, respecting the danger of the Shogoon and the high-handed proceedings of the powerful party opposed to him, have been followed by the intelligence of a peaceful solution of the most immediately threatening difficulty, is very easily accounted for. It was to be expected that so able a prince as 'Stotsbashi is universally acknowledged to be, would immediately decide on his course of action. That decision was not difficult to arrive at. To fight was very nearly hopeless; he had nothing to do but to give way in some direction or other, and the abandonment of his claims for Chiosin's punishment is the conc-ssion he has made. The question of the Daimios' share in foreign trade remains unsettled; but these princes doubtless intend to open their ports next year, and probably think that there will be no difficulty in inducing foreigners to trade there. The success of Satsuma's agents in Paris, in their demand for separate space in the Exposition for the display of their country's products, will have greatly conduced to this belief. It is for the Foreign Ministers to save our trade from undue division by an unnecessary multiplication of open ports which it cannot at present bear, by inducing the Shogoon to allow Art. XIV of our Treaty to be carried out in its meaning and spirit, as well as its letter, and admit the other princes' produce to his own open ports without undue *octroi* duties.

We have every reason to believe, therefore, that the statement we have published is correct. The Shogoon had left Osaka on his road to visit the Mikado, but was intercepted, when a few miles on his way, by the troops of Satsuma, Tosa, Hosokawa and Ongosawara, whom he found in position on the road to oppose his progress. Not being in sufficient strength to force a passage, the Shogoon had to return to Osaka. That Hosokawa and Ongosawara, the one always believed to be amongst the Shogoon's best friends and the other with very good cause to be among Chiosin's bitterest enemies, should find themselves thus with the opposition party, appears at first sight, rather singular. But the phenomenon is easily explained. Ongosawara, the lord of Kokura, had lost all his territory in the late war; and, finding his chances of recovering it by help of the Shogoon excessively meagre, he has joined the other party and, as will be seen in the sequel, with great advantage to himself. That Hosokawa should be in opposition, is no more extraordinary than that Echizen or Kanga should be resisting the Shogoon's attempts to keep all the trade to himself. By no means an unlikely circumstance, too, it must be remembered, is this: that the opposition party have the moral support of His Majesty the Mikado. The present occupant of the throne is a young man, the son of the last one, and brother to the widow of the late Shogoon. It is reported that this lady is fully possessed with the belief that 'Stotsbashi made away with her husband and is, consequently, his implicable enemy. With the late Mikado, 'Stotsbashi had great influence but it may very well happen that the present occupant of the throne of Japan shares his sister's feelings, and of this the Daimios in opposition would, of course, be well aware, or they would hardly have ventured to take unauthorised, so strange a step as to stop all communication between the Shogoon and his master, and thus render imminent a civil war.

But within ten days of the receipt of these threatening news, we have received intelligence of a satisfactory character. The crisis had passed without bloodshed. Satsuma, Tosa and Echizen agreed to meet Stotsbashi at Miako and finally settle terms of peace under the ratification of the Mikado. The negociations were brought to a satisfactory termination and the armistice with Chiosin, arranged last year, converted into a settled peace. Ongosawara gets back Kokura, but Chiosiu, otherwise, yields nothing. He makes no submission, no apology. A nearly literal translation of the part of the proclamation announcing the settlement of the affair is: "The government of the Shogoon has been in the right throughout the dispute, and Chiosiu—has not been in error."

In fact, it has only been a misunderstanding!

Thus for the present, all danger of civil war is at an end. But the main difficulty, as we have said above, remains unsettled. It is still quite an open question whether the Western powers can, retaining their existing Treaties with the Shogoon, recognize the ports which the other Princes wish to open and permit their respective subjects to trade there. The fire at Hiogo may have been accidental, but is believed to have been the work of incendiaries and is a sufficiently significant hint as to what sort of a New Year's greeting the Shogoon's foreign friends may expect, if the claims of the Daimios are not adjusted before the commencement of 1868. The Shogoon has committed a fatal error in receiving the Ministers as he did, alone. It was the expressed wish of several of the greater Daimios that they should all assemble with their troops at Osaka and confer together with the foreign representatives. Their motives, we are told, were, partly by such a splendid display of their combined powers, to impress foreigners with a proper degree of respect for the nobles of Japan; and partly to see that their individual interests in the matter of trade were not sacrificed for the benefit of the Shogoon alone, at the proposed opening of new ports. But he, apparently over-confident in the support of his Western allies, and doubtless loath to admit the equality of these nobles with himself, refused to adopt the suggestion and has thus offended the pride and disappointed the expectations of a number of too powerful rivals There is, we fear, very little doubt now that civil war will break out immediately, unless the foreign ministers' good offices can be interposed and the Daimios satisfied. And if war does break out, there is less doubt of the result. We know that Stotsbashi expects to get material aid from his foreign friends, and we know with absolute certainly that he will not get a man or a gun. It is much to be regretted that so intelligent, so able a prince, as in many things he has shown himself to be, and one so open to the reception of our civilization, should be destroyed, as he will be, for want of good advice. We should be glad to hear of Sir Harry Parkes making another visit to Osaka: this time in the character of mediator. His influence with Satsuma might, if the Shogoon will listen to reason, and can be disabused of the notion that we are going to help him—avail to procure a peaceful solution of the difficulty and avert a civil war. If these Japanese princes are allowed to proceed to the adjustment of their disputes by ruder means, one thing is very certain:—that though Osaka and Hiogo may be proclaimed open in January 1st 1868, any foreigner who ventures there, will carry his life in his hand. We hear rumours of an embassy to be shortly dispatched to Europe to endeavour to procure a further delay. No such embassy would be received, at least by our government, as doubtless Sir Harry Parkes will have informed the Gorojiu, but even the suggestion of such a step is another proof of the difficulties in which the Shogoon is involved. From those difficulties there is no escape for him, but by submission to the Daimios' legitimate demands, and we repeat—that foreign representative would deserve well of his countrymen who should use his utmost efforts to induce him thus to yield.

NEW GUINEA.

(Australasian.)

Our augury of great things arising out of the effort now being made in Sydney to organise a company to bring about the development of a trade with New Guinea, seems likely to be fully justified by results; and that more speedily and to a greater extent than could reasonably have been predicted. Moved by the spontaneous action of the originators of the enterprise, the Government of New South Wales have resolved to address Her Majesty urging the propriety of annexing New Guinea to the elder colony of the Australian group.

It seems strange that this magnificent island, the third largest in the world, surpassed in size only by our own island-continent and by Borneo, should in the latter half of the nineteenth century remain comparatively a blank upon our maps. We know little about the interior, but the little we do know is precisely of the kind most calculated to inspire a desire for further knowledge. New Guinea was the first island of the Australasian group discovered. In the year 1526, Don Torge de Meneses, a Portuguese, was by storm driven southwards while voyaging from Malacca to the Moluccas, and took shelter in one of the numerous bays on the northern coast of New Guinea. Two years latter a Spanish navigator touched at some point of the same coast, and wrote it down on his chart *Isla del Oro*. After this the island was visited at intervals by all the great navigators whose names are familiar in connexion with Australasian discovery—Torres, Schouten, Dampier, Cook, Bristow, D'Entrecasteau; by Captain Blackwood of H M. surveying ship *Fly* in 1830, and by Captain Stanley in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* in 1848. All these navigators testify to the richness of the island, and to the magnificence of its natural features, large rivers, huge mountains, fertile valleys. Bays innumerable offer shelter to the storm-tossed mariner, fringes of islands here and there stretch out seawards. New Guinea extends from the Equator to the tenth degree of south latitude, but its extreme length measures twenty degrees, 1,200 geographical miles. Its greatest breadth is 240 miles, its mean breadth being about 150 miles. The principal mountain range, dividing the rivers flowing to either side, was estimated by Captain Stanley, so far as could be determined by observations made from seaward, to be on an average double the altitude of our own Australian Alps, the highest peak of which—Mount Koscinsko—is 6,510ft. above the sea level. The height of Mount Owen Stanley in New Guinea is estimated at 13,205ft., only 2,500ft. lower than Mont Blanc, and surpassing many of the most celebrated Alpine peaks—Great St. Bernard, for example, being only a little over 11,000 feet. The rivers flowing from the central mountain chain are described as large, but twenty miles inland is the utmost limit to which any of them have been navigated. That the whole country is well watered might be safely predicted of an island lying within range of the monsoons, and presenting such a mountainous configuration of surface. There are several volcanoes, both on the main island and among the islets that in some places fringe the coast. The inhabitants of New Guinea have been so variously characterised by different voyagers, it is evident that no general description is possible. In some places the Australian type is evidenced; in other places the African and the Malayan elements are unmistakably present. Between these recognised orders there are many intermediate gradations. Mr. Macgillivray, one of the best authorities on the subject, notes that in some districts of the island, the prevailing cast of countenance is decidedly Jewish. Some indistinct forms of Government have been observed as existent among the barbarous hordes that for the present form the sole inhabitants of the magnificent domain now proposed to be opened for European enterprise. There is a people in the interior called the Horaforas, who cultivate the ground, bring their produce down to the sea-coast, and have some unexplained power or influence over the coast tribes. On a cluster of islands lying north-westerly from New Guinea there is what may be considered a settled Government by Mahometan Malays, who trade with the Chinese and with the Dutch. Through this channel no doubt a great proportion of the exchangeable products of the main island pass. The "return trade" consists of iron implements, coloured cloths, beads, Chinaware, and trinkets. These are exchanged against amber, ambergris, tortoise shell, bees wax, pearls, cocoanuts, trepang, and edible birds' nests. The natives are proficient in the art of Taxidermy, and the feathered denizens of the forest furnish for their skill in preparation specimens of excelling beauty. Birds of paradise abound to such an extent that New Guinea may be looked upon as the native *habitat* of the species.

Such is the country that Young Australia, through the medium of the "New Guinea Trade and Colonisation "Company (limited)," seeks to enter on its peaceful mission. The project is sneered at by some, and looked upon with scant toleration by others. It is urged that so long as ample room and verge enough for profitable settlement exists within colonial bounds, there is no wisdom in seeking fresh fields. The mere presence of a European population in Australia is answer sufficient for this sort of demurrer. This is the feeling that keeps people all the days of their life within parochial boundaries, but against which the spirit of enterprize rebels. Looking at the project in the most business-like and matter-of-fact fashion, we hold that the development of a trade with New Guinea, even if the process involved the abstraction from amongst us of a few hundred colonists, would tend rather to stimulate than to retard further exploration and further settlement in Australia.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs,

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			67,981.77	..	3.09	67,984.86	143.28	7.94	1,878.13	108.63	144.44	808.35	1,641.43	4,821.17
Coulnakyle	July 6	London	5,253.43	..	..	5,253.43	705 pkgs.	..	..	134.15	..	55.73	84.15	274.13
Lenox Castle	" 10	"	5,817.28	..	..	5,817.28	..	..	511.41	11.02	25.16	343.89	549.38	1,440.86
Mary Whitridge	" 10	"	8,343.76	..	..	8,343.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peter Denny	" 15	"	9,213.60	..	..	9,213.60	..	..	362.99	8.53	50.63	146.55	296.40	845.10
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	96,609.84	..	3.09	96,612.93	143.28	7.94	2,752.53	252.23	200.23	1354.52	1571.36	6,881.26

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	165.77	165.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchu	July 4	Tientsin	..	..	..	706.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ying-tze-fei	" 10	"	..	..	..	86.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	165.77	958.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SILK.

	To Great Britain.		To Marseilles.		To America.		To Hongkong & Coast Ports.		Total China.		Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.	
	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	....	5842	....	1691	..	6	..	141	..	7680	386	..	8066
Dupleix	793.38⅓	994	737.18	924	..	..	..	..	..	1918	107	..	2025
Total	....	6836	....	2615	..	6	..	141	..	9598	493	..	10091

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as last Report		..	..	..	603.20	60	..	1731.07	..	..	2454.27
Fe-loong	July 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	188.80	..	..	188.80
Suwo-Nada	" 4	48.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.00
Duck	" 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00
Lauderdale	" 8	..	..	..	2,434.05	..	..	..	..	..	2,434.05
Prince Kung	" 9	..	..	..	61.20	..	..	..	..	..	61.20
Singapore	" 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	142.40	..	..	142.40
Trebolgan	" 12	..	..	..	267.75	..	..	..	..	..	267.75
Genkai	" 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.00	..	..	37.00
Chrysolite	" 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.60	..	..	9.60
Total		48.00	..	..	3,426.20	60	..	2,118.87	..	..	5,653.07

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20TH, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	76	76.00	182	218.40	85	102.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	14	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	90	90.00	182	218.40	85	102.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	23	23.00	87	104.40	33	39.60	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Taiwan.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	124	124.00	45	45.00	85	85.00	6	6.00	246	246.00	63	63.00	66	66.00	..	..	635	635.00
Patna	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	10	12.00	2	2.40	2	2.40	..	..	16	19.20
Benares	1	1.20	..	..	5	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8.40	..	..	13	15.60
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	125	125.20	47	47.40	90	91.00	6	6.00	264	266.00	65	65.40	75	76.80	..	..	672	677.80

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Rates.	Lay Days.	Remarks.
Shaftesbury	British	Steamer	533	Newchwang to Shanghai	$ .47½	15	Per picul.
				If from Chefooo	$ .35	15	"
Allendale	"	Barque	449	Newchwang to Shanghai	$ .22	22	"
Evelyn Wood	"	"	384	" "	$ .22	22	"
Maravi	"	"	439	" "	$ .22	22	"
				If to Hongkong	$ .27	22	"
Joachim Christain	Prussa.	"	437	Newchwang to Shanghai	$ .23	25	"
				If to Swatow	$ .29	25	"
Belle	British	"	267	Newchwang to Shanghai	$ .30	25	"
Java	Prussa.	"	338	" to Nagasaki	$ .24	20	"
				If ordered to Shanghai	$ .26	20	"
				If discharged at Nagasaki and re-loaded to Sh'hai	$ .37	30	"
Guiding Star	British	"	415	Woosung to Nagasaki thence to Newchwang and back to Shanghai	$ .40	25	"
Kate Cleather	"	"	372	Chefoo to Nagasaki	$2400.00	22	In full.
				If from Newchwang	$2800.00	22	"
Prince of Satsuma	French	Brig	235	Chefoo to Nagasaki	$1400 00	20	"
Vigil	British	Ship	550	Foochow and back	$4125.00	44	2 voyages.
Resolute	"	"	630	" "	$ 3.80	18	Per ton.
Albuera	"	"	774	" "	$3100.00	20	In full.
Burnside	Amer.	Barque	464	To Keelung and back	$ 3.25	28	Per ton for Coals.
Aurora	British	Brig	227	To Hakodadi	$ .37½	35	Per picul.
Anita	Amer.	Barque	349	Monthly Charter	$1100.00	3 months	Expenses paid.
Fac-Yuen	British	Steamer	150	" "	$1290.00	....	" "
Island Queen	"	"	150	" "	Private terms		
Amazone	Brem.	Brig	218	To Tientsin viâ Newchwang, back to Shanghai	$ 41	30	Per picul.
Amazone	Ham.	Barque	320	Foochow to London	£ 2.10	20	Per ton.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI, JULY 22, 1867.

IMPORTS.

THE departure of the English Mail is so close upon that of the French, that we have little beyond the arrival of the Mail of 10th June, and receipt of Telegrams to 25th June (viâ Kiachta) to chronicle. In our last we noticed the arrivals of the *Titania* from Greenock, the *Pegasus* from New York, the *Western Chief* and *Ocean Bride* from Australia, and the *Fortune* from Cardiff with Coals. Subsequent to our issue of the 19th, the arrivals of the following vessels have been reported—*Salacia*, and *John & Pauline* from Newcastle, N.S.W., and the *Shelburne* from Sydney—all Coal-laden; on the 21st, the *Homer* from New York. The letters per Mail are not delivered, should any news of importance, affecting this market, be received, we shall add a note.

SOFT GOODS.—The news from Tientsin being better, an impetus has been given to business in manufactures.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—There has been a great demand for these Goods, in 8 lbs., 4 oz. best makes, prices have advanced to Tls. 2.90, and sales are reported of 70 to 75,000 pieces at from Tls. 2.75 to 2.91.

T.-CLOTHS.—The demand has fallen off for all but the best makes, and prices show a fall of 7 cents per piece.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The demand for these has also improved, and sales are more freely made at quotations.

WOOLLENS.—CAMLETS continue very dull of Sale, with no change in price.

LONG ELLS.—The demand remains steady at about former prices. Stocks are not large, and firmly held.

SPANISH STRIPES have advanced in value, and fair assortments have met a ready sale.

FIGURED ORLEANS.—Some holders have pressed sales, and considerable transactions are reported at the decline noted last mail.

METALS.—We can simply repeat our last remarks. Nail Rods are Tls. 2.52. The *Titania* increased stocks of Iron some 300 tons. Lead has been sold at Tls. 4.90, and Malacca Tin at Tls. 19.00.

COALS.—On the 19th, we remarked that the arrivals had caused rates to decline, and demand on Chinese account had abated; the additional arrivals above noted will tend to a further depression in prices. We give our last quotations, which must however be accepted as quite nominal.

Cardiff, from ships' side	Tls. 15	nominal.
North Wales ,,	,, 14	,,
English ,,	,, 14 to 15	,,
Anthracite ,,	,, 13 to 13.50	,,
Sydney ,,	,, 10.50	,,
Japan ,,	,, 7.50	,,
Formosa ,,	,, 5.50 to 6 50	Sales.

SUGAR.—Stocks have been further increased and the demand continue very limited. Formosa Brown Sugar has been sold at Tls. 3.15. Canton, Tls. 3.25 *a* 3.35, and for Manila Tls. 3.25 per picul offered.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—BLACK PEPPER sales at Tls. 5.60, which shows a considerable decline.

SANDALWOOD—Tls. 3.20 *a* 3.60, fair enquiry.

SAPANWOOD.—Tls. 1.50.

RICE—Enquired for at Tls. 1.20 to Tls. 1.30 per picul for Siam cargo.

STOCKS & SHARES—LAND & HOUSES.—Nothing to report since last issue. The Chinese Government are still borrowers, and pay as high as 15% interest; it is generally thought that the money could be obtained on more favourable terms if these loans were issued on a properly organized plan.

P.S.—The Mail news is unimportant. The Telegrams viâ Galle are only one day later than those noted as viâ Kiachta.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	2.4.0	to	2.4.5
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.8.0	,,	2.9.0
9 to 9¾ lbs.	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.5.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.5.5
60 ,,	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.6.5
64 ,,	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.7.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.8.0	,,	5.0.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.3.0
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	,,	5.0.0	,,	5.2.5
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0	,,	4.8.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.5.0
8 to 8.4 lbs.	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.7.0	,,	0.8.5
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	℔ pc.	2.8.0	,,	2.8.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.8.5	,,	2.9.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.5.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	6.2.0	,,	7.3.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.0.0
Blue	,,	1.8.0	,,	1.8.5
Brown	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.2.5
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.4	,,	0.2.4½
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.4	,,	0.2.4½
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5¾	,,	0.1.6¼
26 in.	,,	0.2.5	,,	0.2.6
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	14.5.0	,,	15.0.0
S S	,,	13.5.0	,,	13.8.0
S S S	,,	12.5.0	,,	12.6.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	7.3.0	,,	7.5.0
Assorted	,,	7.1.5	,,	7.2.5
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	12.0.0	,,	13.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	5.5.0	,,	9.0.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	5.6.0	,,	5.8.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	,,	4.7.5	,,	5.0.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	4.7.0	,,	4.8.0
IRON—				
Flat and Round	℔ pl.	2.3.0	,,	2.4.0
Nail Rod	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.5.5
Hoop	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
LEAD	℔ pl.	4.9.0	to	5.1.5
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.3.0	,,	4.4.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.0.0	,,	.....
FLINTS	℔ pl.	0.8.5	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	2.9.0	,,	.....
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.5.0	,,	5.7.0
White	,,	8.0.0	,,	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.8.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.3.0	,,	4.7.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.8.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.2.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.5.0
Malabar	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	0.7.0	,,	0.8.0
Siam	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.1.0
TIN—				
Straits	,,	18.0.0	,,	18.2.0
Malacca	,,	18.7.5	,,	19.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.6.0
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.1.5	,,	1.3.5
good to finest white	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.7.5
Saigon	,,	1.1.0	,,	1.5.5
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.4.0
good to fine	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.8.0
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.9.0
Formosa	,,	2.6.0	,,	3.2.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.6.0	,,	3.8.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	2.6.0	,,	3.2.0
Swatow	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.3.0
Canton	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.8.0
Manila	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.5.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0	,,	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	℔ ton	14.0.0	,,	15.0.0
American Anthracite	,,	13.5.0	,,	13.6.0
Sydney	,,	10.5.0	,,	11 00
Japan	,,	7.0.0	,,	8.0.0

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—A lively demand sprang up after the departure of the last mail at Tls. 545 and 550, and latterly prices have still further advanced to Tls. 555 and even Tls. 560. The demand has been principally for shipment North.

Patna.—Favourable advices have caused an advance in this drug also to Tls. 465 and Tls. 468; but there is little demand. Old is nominally quoted at Tls. 455, but is in disfavour.

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stock on July 3rd, 1867	3,751 Chests.	793 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	894 ,,	368 ,,
Total	4,645 Chests.	1,161 Chests.
Deliveries	1,032 ,,	420 ,,
Estimated Stocks on July 20th, 1867	3,613 Chests.	741 Chests

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEA.—We have to report one of the largest fortnight's business on record here since the opening of the River Ports. The experience of last year, and the heavy advances under which they hold, have led the Chinamen to accept lower rates, with unsual readiness, notwithstanding the firmness they appear to have exhibited in dealing with the same Teas up the River; this, combined with the daily increasing scarcity of good Tea, has led buyers to enter the market freely, and a firmer feeling is the result. Ningchow Teas (Monings) of quality, have commanded some competition, and their value has advanced one to two taels, other kinds remaining much as before. Arrivals from the River, though somewhat less plentiful than during the previous fortnight, have sufficed to maintain our stock at 50,000 chests, and unless business should continue on the same large scale, we may expect a farther considerable increase before the next mail leaves. A great portion of the stock both here and in Hankow consists of common Oonams worth 1s. *a* 1s. 1d. in London, which holders refuse to sell at the equivalent of these prices.

Total settlements comprise, at Exchange 6s. 5d. and Freight £3 per ton :—

7,000	chests,	Oopack, fair to good medium at Tls. 23.5.0 *a* 28.0.0 = 1s. 5d. *a* 1s. 8d.	
5,000	,,	Oonam, common to fair ..... at Tls. 19.0.0 *a* 22.0.0 = 1s. 2d. *a* 1s. 4d.	
22,000	,,	Ningchow, fair to fine ..... at Tls. 23.0.0 *a* 29.0.0 = 1s. 5d. *a* 1s. 9d.	
4,000	,,	Hohow, fair to fine & extra fine at Tls. 19.0.0 *a* 32.5.0 = 1s. 2d. *a* 1s. 11d.	
38,000	,,		
11,000	,,	Re-shipments.	
32,000	,,		
154,000	,,	Total Settlements and Re-shipments to date	
112,000	,,	do. do. to date last year.	

GREEN TEA.—The high rates asked for the new Pingsueys have curtailed business, only five settlements having been made during the fortnight. Prices show a decline of one or two taels from last mail's quotations, leaving the cost still much above the London value. As supplies are now coming in more rapidly, we may hope for an easier market henceforth. Of Moyunes, two chops of last season's crop —fine Teas held over from Chinkiang—have been settled at Tls. 39 all round, an extreme price, considering the near approach of the New Crop. We hear from Teenkai that the packing of the New Fychows was being rapidly pushed forward, and that considerable arrivals may be expected in August, the yield being nearly a fortnight in advance of last year. A large crop is confidently expected, for the Province of Ngan-hui is fast recovering from the disastrous effects of the Rebel occupation, which terminated in 1864, and unless the seasons prove unfavourable, a steady annual increase in the supply may now be looked for. The fortnight's settlements comprise :—

1,400	half-chests	fine Moyune, at ..... Tls. 39.0.0 = 2s 3d all round.
4,600	,,	fair to good Pingsuey, at Tls. 33.0.0 *a* 36.0.0 = 1s 11d *a* 2s 1s all round.
6,000		
1,000	,,	Reshipments.
19,000	,,	Total to date.
12,000	,,	Ditto last year.

HANKOW.—Our last advices are dated the 16th instant. The business done in Teas had been small, settlements only amounting to about 9,000 chests, the Teamen generally preferring holding to accepting the decline at which buyers were prepared to operate. The few purchases of fair to medium Oopacks and Oonfas show a decline of Tls. 2 *a* 3 per picul; but prices generally are above either Shanghai or London values, and business is not likely to be extensive except at the equivalent of the latter. The farther arrivals of second crop Teas confirm the former opinion as to its indifferent quality.

Quotations were :—

Oopacks, fair to medium	19.0.0 to 24.0.0 = 1s. 5½d. to 1s.	8¾d.	per lb.
Oonams, fair Oonfa	18.0.0 to 20.5.0 = 1s. 4¾d. to 1s.	6¾d.	,,
,, common to fair	14.0.0 to 19.0.0 = 1s. 2d. to 1s.	5¼d.	,,

Statistics for this and last season were :—

	Arrivals.	*Settlements.*	*Stock.*
1867-8	227,900 chests.	186,900 chests.	41,000 chests.
1866-7	223,900 ,,	203,700 ,,	20,200 ,,

KIUKIANG.—Our last advices bear date the 17th instant. *Black Teas.*—Nearly 14,000 chests Tea had arrived during the fortnight, the whole of which had gone forward to Shanghai on native account, the Teamen being firm in demanding considerably above the equivalent of Shanghai rates, which buyers would not concede. There were thus no settlements, and only about 3,000 packages remained in stock. *Green Teas.*—Earliest arrivals of New Teas were looked for about the end of August. The crop is likely to be large and the quality good. Finest chops are said to cost the Teamen Tls. 28 laid down in Kiukiang. Statistics are :—

	Arrivals.		*Settlements.*		*Stock.*		
	Black.	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	
1867-8	60,300	nil	58,700	nil.	1,600	nil.	packages.
1866-7	65,000	nil	61,700	nil.	3,300	nil.	,,

EXPORT *of Tea from* SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS, (*in lbs.*)

		Black.	*Green.*	*Total.*
To Great Britain, *direct*,—				
Export from 1st June, 1867	lbs.	11,824,994	642,823	12,467,817
July 7, "Coulnakyle," to London	,,	700,457	36,553	737,010
,, 10, "Lennox Castle," ,,	,,	775,637	192,115	967,752
,, 10, "Mary Whitridge," ,,	,,	1,112,501	.....	1,112,501
,, 16, "Peter Denny," ,,	,,	1,228,480	112,680	1,341,160
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	lbs.	15,642,069	984,171	16,626,240
Against total Export same period 1865-6	lbs.	7,443,182	1,157,661	8,600,843
To North America,				
Export from 1st June 1867	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Against total Export same period 1865-6	lbs.	.....	2,151,908	2,151,908

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SILK.—The latest dates from Europe since our last Silk Circular of the 4th July, are by letters to the 27th May, and by Telegrams viâ Kiachta to the 25th June, advising, "Chop No. 3 Tsatlee 30s. 0d. per lb. noml. No. 4, 24s. to 26s. :—European Crop good, yield equal to last Season."

Early in the fortnight many intending purchasers, alarmed at the unfavorable Telegraphic advices then to hand, remained out of the market, and but few transactions took place ;—subsequently, however, the market acted upon by the above Home news of the 18th June caused prices to decline considerably, which induced operators to commence purchasing, and a fair business has been the result. The Settlements are estimated at 2,500 Bales, 1,000 Bales of which are settled on joint account with the Silkmen. Owing to the small proportion of Chop Silks on offer, the majority of the Settlements consist of medium and common descriptions. Prices have declined Tls. 20 *a* 30 per picul for Chop Tsatlees ; Tls. 25 *a* 40 for common and market Tsatlees ; 30 *a* 40 per picul for Karshing Taysaams ; and Tls. 45 *a* 50 for Hainings, and the market closes weak at the quotations given below, which show considerably less disparity between the laying down cost, and the Home value, than those shipments now on their way to England. The arrivals from Ningpo have been about 150 Bales, and about 2,700 Bales have been received from the Interior, and 50 Bales from Nagasaki, therefore our Unsold Stock has increased to fully 6 *a* 7000 Bales, consisting chiefly of the lower descriptions of Silks.

The Messageries Impériales Steamer "*Phase*," and the P. & O. Company's Steamer "*Ganges*" arrived in harbour on the 18th, and had 61 Bales of Silk on board. The dates from Yokohama are to the 13th July, and report but a small business transacted, the settlements being estimated at only 70 Bales. The New Silk to the extent of the settlements had arrived and was sold at $780 *a* 810 for fair medium Hanks, and $685 *a* 725 per picul for No. 1 and 2 Coshues, leaving an Unsold Stock of 100 Bales of Old Silk, very inferior in quality.

About 10,000 cards of silk worms' eggs had been received, but the high prices asked (6 *a* 11 Boos according to quality) by the Natives, prevented transactions being made.

Total Export of Silk from Japan to all parts from 1st July 1866 to 30th June 1867 amounted to 13,554 Bales, against 11,586 Bales for Season 1865-66, and 16,527 Bales for Season 1864-65.

	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61.
Transactions since last mail are estimated at..	Bales. 2,500	Bales. 1,800	Bales. 8,000	Bales. 3,000	Bales. 2,120	Bales. 4,700	Bales. 3,800	Bales. 4,850
Total Settlements	4,500	3,300	11,000	4,000	3,820	10,700	5,300	4,850
Unsold Stock is estimated at	6 *a* 7,000	4,500	2,000	5,000	15,000	15,000	9,000	1,500

Total Export from 1st July 1867 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	*Thrown.*	*Coarse.*	*Japan.*	Total
July 1st. "Aden," for Hongkong, ...	8	...	...	...	8
„ 9th, "Sunda," „	2,581	6	...	192	2,779
„ 14th, "U. Service," „	44	8	...	...	52
„ 17th, "Erl King," „	10	...	...	...	10
Total	2,643	14	...	192	2,849
Season 1866-67	2,420	...	...	317	2,737

PRICES.—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 4d. per tael.

			London Value per lb. 27th May, 1867.
Tsatlee,—Chop No. 1	Tls. 600 *a* 610	p. pl. noml.	33s. 1d. *a* 33s. 7d. p. lb 33s. 6d.
„ „ 2	Tls. 580 *a* 590	„ do.	32s. 0d. *a* 32s. 6d. „ 32s. 6d.
„ „ 3	Tls. 550 *a* 560	„	30s. 4d. *a* 30s. 11d. „ 31s. 6d.
Market „ 3	Tls. 520 *a* 535	„	28s. 9d. *a* 29s. 3d. „ 30s. 6d. *a* 30s. 9d.
„ 4	Tls. 475 *a* 495	„	26s. 3d. *a* 27s. 4d. „ 28s. 0d. *a* 29s. 0d.
„ 5 & com.	Tls. 430 *a* 460	„	23s. 11d. *a* 25s. 6d. „ 25s. 0d. *a* 27s. 0d.
Taysaam—Chop No. 1	Tls. 490 *a* 505	„	27s. 1d. *a* 27s. 11d. „ 28s. 6d.
„ „ 2	Tls. 470 *a* 485	„	26s. 0d. *a* 26s. 10d. „ 26s. 6d. *a* 27s. 0d.
„ „ 3	Tls. 440 *a* 460	„	24s. 5d. *a* 25s. 6d. „ 25s. 6d.
„ 4, 5 & com.	Tls. 370 *a* 420	„	20s. 8d. *a* 23s. 4d. „ 20s. 6d. *a* 23s. 0d.
Yuenfa, and *hainings*, No. 1	Tls. 490 *a* 500	„	27s. 1d. *a* 27s. 8d. „ 30s. 0d.
„ 2	Tls. 470 *a* 480	„	26s. 0d. *a* 26s. 7d. „ 29s. 0d.
„ 3	Tls. 440 *a* 450	„	24s. 5d. *a* 24s. 11d. „ 27s. 0d.
„ 4 & com.	Tls. 390 *a* 420	„	21s. 9d. *a* 23s. 4d. „ 24s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.
Hangchow Tsatlee	Tls. 410 *a* 460	„	24s. 5d. *a* 25s. 6d. „ 26s. 6d. *a* 27s. 0d.
Sewhings	Tls. 380 *a* 420	„	21s. 3d. *a* 23s. 4d. „ 19s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
Laeyongs	Tls. 380 *a* 400	„	21s. 3d. *a* 22s. 3d. „ 19s. 6d. *a* 20s. 6d.
Szechuens, good	Tls. 280 *a* 300	„	15s. 10d. *a* 16s. 11d. „
Do. common	Tls. 230 *a* 265	„	13s. 2d. *a* 15s. 1d. „

The Mess. Imp. Steamer "*Dupleix*" (cleared 20th inst.) had on board 1,918 Bales China and 107 Bales Japan, making a total of 2,025 Bales of Silk.

The P. & O. Coy.'s Steamer "*Aden*" has about 500 Bales of China and 4 Japan, making a total of 504 Bales engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

The exchange business for the French and English mails together has had some importance. Rates fluctuated from 6s. 2½d. to 6s. 3d. and 6s. 3¼d. Private bills close 6s. 4½d.

India bills in great demand from 305 to 306.

Hongkong bills 28½, 3 days' sight.

Dollars show a decline and remain at 73. Money scarce at 15 per cent on good securities.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	6s. 1½d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 3¼d.	
	Credits, „ „	6s. 4½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 4½d.	
On Paris—Credits, 4 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.97½.	
Documentary, 4 months' sight,		fcs. 8.05.	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 306 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— „ „ „		Rs. 306 „ „	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, on demand,		28¼ per cent discount.	
„ Private, 15 days' sight,		28¾ „ „	

BULLION :—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 167 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.2.5.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—73.2.0.
COPPER CASH.—1,420 per Tael.

HANKOW, JULY 16, 1867.

IMPORTS.

With the exception of a speculative demand for Grey Cottons, caused chiefly by favorable advices from Shanghai, the Import trade of the fortnight has again been languid. Money is very tight amongst the Chinese, and rumours of the instability of several of the native banks, have again induced several foreign hongs to decline sales except for cash payment on delivery. Moreover, the rapid rise in the river has tended to limit purchases on the part of the Szechuen and up-river traders.

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
GREY SHIRTINGS—			
7 to 7½ lbs.	₱ pc.	2.5.5 to	2.6.0
8½ to 8½ „	„	2.8.0 „	2.9.0
9 to 10 „	„	3.5.0 „	3.7.5
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
56 to 60 reed	„	2.2.5 „	2.3.5
64 to 66 „	„	2.6.0 „	2.7.5
68 to 72 „	„	2.9.0 „	3.1.0
T-CLOTHS—			
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide...	„	1.8.0 „	1.9.0
7 to 7½ „ 32 „ ...	„	2.0.0 „	2.3.0
8 to 8½ „ 36 „ ...	„	2.6.0 „	3.0.0
DRILLS—			
American, 40 yds.	„	5.0.0 „	5.1.0
English, 40 yds.	„	4.6.0 „	4.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown ...	₱ doz.	0.8.0 „	0.8.5
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			
White	₱ pc.	2.8.0 „	2.8.5
Dyed, Assorted	„	3.0.0 „	3.2.5
BROCADES—			
Whit	„	2.8.0 „	2.9.5
Dyed ted	„	3.2.0 „	3.6.0
DAMAS			
Whit	„	4.3.0 „	4.4.0
Dyed, Assorted	„	6.0.0 „	6.8.0
CHINTZ, Assorted	„	2.0.0 „	2.2.5
VELVETS—			
18 in. Black	₱ yd.	0.1.6 „	...
22 in. Black	„	0.2.4 „	...
ORLEANS CLOTH—			
Plain	₱ pc.	... „	...
Figured	„	4.7.0 „	5.2.0
WOOLLENS—			
Spanish Stripes	₱ yd.	0.4.0 „	0.7.3
Habit Cloth	„	1.5.0 „	2.1.0
Medium Cloth	„	1.1.0 „	1.3.0
Broad Cloth	„	1.3.0 „	1.5.0

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c*
WOOLLENS—Continued.			
Camlets, English, S	₱ pc	14.5.0 to	15.0.0
S S ...	„	13.5.0 „	14.5.0
S S S	„	12.5.0 „	13.0.0
B B B	„	18.0.0 „	19.0.0
LASTINGS	„	11.0.0 „	13.7.5
LONG ELLS—			
H H Scarlet	„	7.5.0 „	7.6.0
Assorted	„	7.0.0 „	7.3.0
G G „	„	7.0.0 „	7.2.0
Scarlet	„	7.2.0 „	7.4.0
METALS—			
Lead	₱ pl.	5.4.0 „	5.6.0
Tin	„	19.5.0 „	20.5.0
RAW COTTON	„	17.5.0 „	21.5.0
SUGAR—			
Brown, Canton	„	4.0.0 „	4.4.5
Amoy, &c.	„	3.6.0 „	3.8.0
Manilla	„	3.7.0 „	3.8.0
White, No. 1	„	6.8.0 „	7.0.0
No. 2	„	6.0.0 „	6.2.0
JAPAN PRODUCE—			
Seaweed, Long	„	3.7.0 „	3.8.0
Cut	„	3.5.0 „	3.6.0
Isinglass	„	36.0.0 „	40.0.0
Mushrooms	„	34.0.0 „	38.0.0
Cuttle Fish	„	9.0.0 „	9.5.0
STRAITS PRODUCE—			
Pepper, Black	„	6.3.0 „	6.8.0
Rattans	„	3.8.0 „	4.8.0
Sandalwood, old	„	12.5.0 „	13.2.5
„ new	„	3.5.0 „	5.5.0
Sapanwood	„	2.2.0 „	4.2.0
OPIUM—			
Malwa new	₱ ch.	575 „	580
old	„	... „	...
Patna	„	475 „	480

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
OILS—			
Sow-yow, 63 catties	₱ tub	5.0.0 to	5.8.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	„	4.8.0 „	5.2.0
Pa-Tong-yow	₱ pl.	6.1.0 „	6.2.0
Chayow	„	8.8.0 „	9.0.0
TALLOW	₱ pc.	8.5.0 „	9.4.0
FUNGUS	₱ pl.	30.5.0 „	31.0.0
WAX—			
White	„	320.0.0 „	330.0.0
Yellow	„	46.0.0 „	60.0.0

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
RHUBARB, Szechuen	₱ pl.	3.5.0 „	4.5.0
TOBACCO—			
Green	„	34.0.0 „	36.0.0
Yellow	„	24.0.0 „	27.0.0
Leaf	„	7.0.0 „	7.2.5
HEMP—			
White	„	12.00 „	13.5.0
Green	„	11.0.0 „	11.8.0
SAFFLOWER, Szechuen	„	64.0.0 „	75.0.0

EXCHANGE :—On London, Bank Bills at 4 months' sight 6s. 5½d. per tael; Credits, at 4 months' sight, 6s. 7d. do. On Hongkong, Bank, 3 days' sight, 29½ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank Bills at 10 days' sight 2 per cent discount; Private 10 days' sight, 2½ *a* 2¾ per cent discount.

GOLD :—Quotations are Bar and Leaf. Tls. 157 *a* 158 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH :—Hankow-picked. Tls. 0.66 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS :—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 7 per ton o 40 cubic feet.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 13, 1867.

IMPORTS.

Money has been excessively tight with the Japanese and business in imports has been in consequence almost entirely at a stand-still during the fortnight. The new season's crops of both Silk and Tea come forward so slowly that they afford no relief, and the state of the market is consequently most unsatisfactory. What sales have been made may be called forced and have been effected at a reduction and no demand can be said to exist for any description of goods. We lower our quotations slightly for 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, for 16 to 24 Yarn, for Black Velvets, Lawns and Alpacas; almost the only articles in which business has been done. Sugar and Rice are lower, the former unsaleable.

The news of improvement in the Hongkong and Shanghai piece goods markets will of course affect ours when business is resumed, but this cannot be until Silk comes down more freely and money is more plentiful in the native town.

		Dollars.	
COTTON YARN—			
Nos. 16 to 24	₱ ba.	69.00 to	70.00
28 to 32	„	71.00 „	72.00
38 to 42	„	76.00 „	77.00
GREY SHIRTINGS—			
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	3.20 „	3.30
8.4 lbs.	„	3.60 „	3.70
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	„	3.70 „	3.75
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
56 to 60 reed	„	4.00 „	4.10
64 to 66 „	„	4.20 „	4.30
68 to 72 „	„	4.40 „	4.80
T-CLOTHS—			
6.0 lbs.	„	2.25 „	...
6.8 to 7.0 lbs.	„	2.70 „	3.20
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	„	3.40 „	3.60
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			
White	„	4.00 „	4.25
Dyed	„	4.00 „	4.25
BROCADES—			
White	„	4.00 „	4.25
Dyed	„	4.00 „	4.25
VELVETS—			
Black	„	10.00 „	10.75
Assorted	„	8.50 „	9.50
CHINTZES	„	2.50 „	2.75
HANDKERCHIEFS	₱ doz.	0.75 „	1.00

		Dollars.	
CAMLETS—			
S	₱ pc.	17.50 to	18.50
S S	„	15.50 „	16.00
S S S	„	14.50 „	15.50
B B B	„	17.50 „	18.50
ORLEANS—			
Plain	„	6.00 „	6.75
Figured	„	6.50 „	7.00
LONG ELLS	„	8.00 „	9.00
LASTINGS	„	13.00 „	15.00
LUSTRES	„	6.00 „	8.00
BLANKETS	₱ lb.	0.60 „	0.70
IRON NAIL ROD	₱ pl.	2.50 „	3.00
LEAD	„	7.00 „	7.50
TIN	„	21.00 „	22.00
TIN PLATES	„	6.00 „	6.50
COTTON—			
Ningpo	„	28.00 „	28.50
Shanghai	„	27.50 „	28.00
Tientsin	„	25.50 „	27.00
SUGAR, CANTON—			
White, No. 1	₱	8.50 „	9.00
No. 2	„	8.00 „	8.50
Brown, No. 1	„	5.50 „	6.00
RICE (Foreign)	„	3.20 „	3.30
SAPAN WOOD	„	1.50 „	2.00
RHUBARB	₱ box	7.00 „	...

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.	
SILK—			
Mybash and Sinshu — Best, offering	₱ pl.	820 to	...
Medium	„	790 „	810
Inferior	„	750 „	780
Koshu, best	„	... „	...
medium	„	725 „	...
inferior	„	685 „	...
Ida, good, long hanks	„	... „	...
inferior „	„	... „	...
Oshu, best,	„	... „	...
medium	„	... „	...
inferior	„	... „	...
Sodai, best,	„	... „	...
medium	„	... „	...
inferior	„	... „	...
Atchezen, best,	„	... „	...
medium	„	... „	...
inferior	„	... „	...
Hatchojee,	„	... „	...
inferior	„	... „	...

		Dollars.	
TEA—			
Fine to finest (nominal)	₱ pl.	... to	...
Good medium	„	28.00 „	32.00
Medium	„	22.00 „	26.00
Good common (nominal)	„	... „	...
SEAWEED, fine cut green	„	5.50 „	6.00
„ „ brown	„	3.90 „	4.25
Large uncut green	„	3.00 „	3.40
„ brown	„	1.60 „	2.00
CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	„	14.00 „	12.50
„ 2	„	11.00 „	11.50
DRIED SHRIMPS	„	13.00 „	14.50
MUSHROOMS	„	45.00 „	48.00
TOBACCO, No. 1	„	14.00 „	...
GALL NUTS	„	8.00 „	8.50
VEGETABLE WAX	„	16.00 „	17.00
GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty)	„	1.50 „	4.20
RAPE SEED	„	3.90 „	4.00
RAPE SEED OIL	„	8.90 „	10.00
CAMPHOR	„	22.00 „	23.50

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness.

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.

31my-68 3223

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

my17 3066 May 23rd. 1867.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

15ma* 2514 March 16th, 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, *sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.*

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31oc-67 1292

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1511—67

FIELD GLASSES.

BURROW'S BINOCULAR, FIELD, and SEA GLASSES. *Finest Quality. Specially mounted to stand climate.* £3 13s. 6d., £6 6s., £8 8s. Power in proportion to Price.

Aluminium Glasses,

Extremely light.

£10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., £18 18s.

The Large Glass at £18 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.

Address, with Remittance,

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

17ap 1868

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.

tf 650

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts

CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.

Bankers and Merchants Account Books,

ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR

Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS

To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,

For Sale or Consumption.

au-67 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

REES GLANMORF'S ORIENTAL CIRCULAR,

AND JOURNAL OF

OFFICIAL, COMMERCIAL, & HOME INTELLIGENCE for INDIA, CHINA, and the EAST. Issued on the 10th and 26th of each Month, price 28s per annum, contains, Full Particulars of OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, CIVIL SERVICE, MONETARY and COMMERCIAL MATTERS, PRICES CURRENT, and Everything Transpiring in England or abroad of Interest to Merchants and Residents in the East.

PROPRIETORS,

REES GLANMORF & Co., Merchants.

Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C.

Published at 4, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Agents for Shanghai,—

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

17jy 2796 February 19th, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE,

LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WEST BOURNE-GROVE.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	July 18	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 19	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	... 17	do	Russell and Co
... 19	Alert	Ham baq	252	Peterson	Takao	... 9	Sugar	Order
... 19	Luchow	Prus bg	144	Ulrish	Nagasaki	... 14	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 20	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 17	do	Glover and Co
... 20	Yung Hai An	Am str	447	Whiting	Hongkong	... 17	do	Russell and Co
... 20	John & Jauline	Ham baq	274	Kosenkrauz	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 18	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 20	Shelburne	Br baq	372	Lowe	Sydney	... 28	do	Frazar and Co
... 20	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin	July 17	General	Russell and Co
... 20	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Tientsin	... 16	do	Russell and Co
... 20	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin	... 16	do	Trautmann and Co
... 20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 19	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 20	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 18	do	Russell and Co
... 20	Hotspur	Br baq	450		Newchwang	... 2	Beancake	
... 21	Homer	Br baq	538	Rodgers	New York	Mar. 11	General	Frazar and Co
... 21	Thos. Brown	Br baq	270	Jackson	Newcastle	June 5	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 21	Pacific	Br baq	226	Haywood		July 11	Beancake	Master

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
July 19	Vigil	Br sh	560	Gilpen	Fuchau	Cotton	Blain, Tate and Co
... 19	Belle	Br baq	267	Young	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 19	Chrysolite	Br sh	471	McPherson	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Glover and Co
... 19	Java	Prus baq	309	Andreson	Newchwang	Opium, etc..	Frazar and Co
... 19	Elisa	Spa baq	405	Altuna	Manila	Sundries & Re-exports	Phillips, Moore and Co
... 19	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 19	Island Queen	Br str	120	Shaw	Fuchau	do	F. R. Gamwell
... 19	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnson	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 19	Golden Fleece	Br baq	359	Simpson	Chefoo	Ballast	Wheelock & Meller
... 20	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 20	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
... 20	Shaftesbury	Br str	553	Aitkins	Chefoo	Ballast	Wm. Brand and Co
... 20	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 21	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 21	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 21	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.
1,—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.
6,—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7,— „ Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9,— „ Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—
S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L. Outside Limit.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

NO.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
8 p	Adeline	Ramsey	Br bg	325	July 9	Nagasaki	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Albuera	Levack	Br sh	774	July 10	Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
1 p	Alert	Peterson	Ham baq	252	July 19	Takao	Order		
2 s	Alma	Martin	Br baq	472	July 18		Master		
1 p	Amazone	Bellstedt	Bre bg	218	July 7	Newchwang	Eduard Schellhass and Co	Tientsin	
3 c	Anglo Saxon	Davidson	Br sh	693	Apr 13	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
7 p	Aurora	Lessing	Br bg	227	July 6	Iloilo	Bull, Purdon and Co	Hakodadi	Cld. 20th inst
1 s	Belvidere	Morris	Br bg	213	July 13	Yokohama	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
1 c	Caduceus	Irwin	Br sh	1006	July 16	Fuchau	Order		
1 s	Catherina	Molsen	Prus baq	250	July 3	Nagasaki	H. A. Holcomb	Nagasaki	Immediately
4 c	Coral Nymph	Winchester	Br sh	874	June 25	Sunderland	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
3 c	Dunmail	Thompson	Br sh	771	July 4	London	Gilman and Co	London	Early
2 p	Elmstone	Tomlinson	Br sh	698	May 21	Deal	Borneo Company Limited	London	Immediately
1 s	Emperor	Dudley	Br baq	370	July 11	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Swatow	22nd instant
1 c	Fort Regent	Hubert	Br sh	655	July 1	Keelung	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Manila	Cld. 20th inst
2 s	Francis	Parnet	Fr baq	322	July 15	Fuchau	J. S. Baron	Yokohama	Immediately
8 s	Fortuna	Morley	Br sh	656	July 7	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
2 c	Fusiyama	Thompson	Br baq	556	July 2	Sydney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
8 p	Gipsey	Thompson	Br baq	250	July 7	Nagasaki	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	Immediately
8 c	Grasmere	Stockman	Br baq	465	June 25	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	
1 p	Grenadier	Miller	Br baq	542	July 14	Keelung	W. R. Adamson and Co		
8 s	Guiding Star	Bishop	Br baq	415	July 13	Hongkong	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
4 c	Helen Nicholson	Halliday	Br sh	716	June 20	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
2 c	Hoang Ho	Carrington	Br sh	699	May 27	London	Butterfield & Swire	London	Early
1 c	Hopseng	Stehr	Siam baq	340	July 13	Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co		
3 c	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br sh	821	Apr 22	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
1 s	Johan Hinrich	Peterson	Prus bg	216	July 16	Amoy	Wm. Pustau and Co		
2 c	Jubilee	Kerr	Br sh	760	June 8	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
8 p	Luchow	Ulrish	Prus bg	141	July 19	Nagasaki	Wm. Pustau and Co		
2 c	Matador	Kimme	Bre sh	753	June 17	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Meteor	Codscher	Bre baq	640	July 7	New York	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Minnie	Black	Br baq	407	July 16	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
7 s	Ocean Bride	Milton	Br baq	261	July 14	Newcastle	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Pegasus	Penrice	Br sh	525	July 5	New York	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Early
1 p	Resolute	Holt	Br baq	634	June 25	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	Fuchau	Cld. 18th inst
1 s	Rosella	Emery	Br baq	283	July 13	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Salacia	Callaghan	Br baq	450	July 18	Newcastle	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Sebastian Cabot	Steele	Br sh	900	June 19	Sydney	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Sir W. Wallace	Taylor R.N.R.	Br sh	967	July 4	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
8 s	Sovereign of India	Scott	Br sh	778	June 13	Sydney	Russell and Co	London	Early
7 c	Star of China	Hodge	Br sh	792	June 11	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
8 c	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	The Colleen Bawn	Allen	Br baq	386	July 13	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
8 s	Titania	Deas	Br sh	870	July 13	Rio de Janeiro	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
1 s	Valetta	Cavanagh	Am baq	380	July 16	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
1 s	Ville de Grenade	Carrigue	Fr baq	269	July 3	Ningpo	John M. Nixon, Jr.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Immediately
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br bg	218	Mar 25	Manila	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Western Chief	Hill	Br sh	750	July 5	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
7 c	Wild Deer	Ganswigh	Br sh	1016	June 23	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
	49 VESSELS								

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consigners or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	507	July 15	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	H'kong with Mails	23rd instant
Tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
9 p	Carthage	Mooney	Br str	580	May 9	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	Early
2 p	China	Moller	Prus str	684	July 14	Newchwang	Siemssen and Co	H'kong & Canton	Early
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
7 p	Fee-loong	Williams	Chi str		Mar 14		Chinese Government		
S S N W	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1133	July 19	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	24th instant
3 p	Fusi-Yama	Callaghan	Br str	710	July 18	Newchwang	Glover and Co		
P & O M	Ganges	Bernard	Br str	742	July 18	Yokohama	P. & O. Co		
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
4 s	Heachew		Am str	30			P. J. Falls		
5 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo			
Wusung	Nora Criena		Chi str	160	July 19		Chinese Government		
U W	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	July 18	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co		Laid up
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D J	Ta-Yung	Spencer	Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
7 p	Vulcan	Randall	Br str	135	July 17	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	23rd instant
7 s	Waratah	Oliver	Br str	256	June 8	Fuchau	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
4 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	July 14	Nanking	Chinese Government		

20 Steamers

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Steford	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barq	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel	Rev. Kaufmann	American barque	86	Church Trustees
6 c	Euxine	Sangster	British barque	398	J. Marshall and Co
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten		American barque	490	
O U L	Ngapuhi	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Raye	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fei Yuen	Kennedy,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Sampson	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Mackenzie and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
Tonkadoo	Cockchafer	.....	Kerr	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Feb 5	
6 p	Hardy	.....	Morice	R. M. G. B.	3	60	42	Jan 29	Ningpo
4 c	Rattler	.....	Swann	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	July 1	Cruise
2 c	Primauguet	.....	Bochet	H.I.M. Corvette	12	400	206	May 31	Chefoo
6 s	Hartford	.....	Bilknop	U. S. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	June 19	Nagasaki
7 s	Supply	.....	Edward Conroy	U. S. Store-ship	6	.....	85	June 30	
4 s	Wachusett	.....	Shufeldt	U. S. Corvette	10	.....	200	Apr 24	Fuchau

TIENTSIN SHIPPING LIST.

Arrivals.

July 11, 1867.

Date	Vessels Name	Flag and Rig	Tonnage	Where from	Cargo	Consignees
June 29	Falk	Prus sch	..	Foochow	General	M. G. Moore
... 29	Japan	Ham sch	...	do.	do.	Chinese
... 29	Rudolph	Bre, sch	...	Amoy	do.	do.
... 30	Shanse	Am str	...	Shanghai	do.	M. G. Moore
... 30	Emma	Old sch	...	Foochow	do.	do.
... 30	Oscar Vidal	Ham baq	...	Hongkong	do.	Chinese
... 30	Amoy Trader	Prus sch	...	Takao	Sugar	J. Livingston and Co
... 30	Manilla	H. M. S.	...			
July 3	Wilhelm	Bre baq	...	Taiwan-foo	General	Chinese
... 4	Gloria	Dut sch	...	Nagasaki	Seaweed, Tea, &c.	do.
... 5	Diamond City	Siam baq	...	Bangkok	General	do.
... 5	Engelbert	Bre sch	...	Amoy	do.	do.
... 5	Meta	Prus sch	...	Chefoo	do.	do.
... 6	Nanzing	Br str	...	Shanghai	do.	A. Major
... 7	Argus	H. M. S.	...			
... 8	Meta	Bre sch	...	Chefoo	do.	Chinese
... 8	Bob Tail Nag	Br sch	...	Nagasaki	Seaweed, Tea, &c.	J. Hanna
... 9	Manchu	Am str	...	Shanghai	General	M. G. Moore
... 10	Christene	Prus sch	...	Nagasaki	Seaweed, Tea, &c.	Chinese
... 10	Lizzie	Prus baq	...	Hongkong	General	do.

Departures.

				Destination		Dispatched by
June 29	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	...	Shanghai	General	A. Major
... 30	Szechuen	Am str	...	do.	do.	M. G. Moore
July 2	Shanse	Am str	...	Chefoo	Chinese Troops	do.
... 2	Cleopatra	Br sch	...	Newchwang	Ballast	J. Henderson
... 4	Heather Belle	Br sch	...	Chefoo	do.	M. G. Moore
... 7	Lizzie Allen	Br sch	...	do.	do.	J. Hanna
... 7	Argus	H. M. S.	...			
... 7	J. H. Schwenson	Norw sch	...	Newchwang	do.	Chinese
... 7	Teen-lee	Am sch	...	Chefoo	do.	M. G. Moore
... 8	Edith Haviland	Br bg	...	do.	Ballast	Chinese
... 8	Formosa	Prus baq	...	Hongkong	General	do.
... 10	Emma	Old sch	...	Chefoo	Ballast	M. G. Moore

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.